

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS
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FOR this one week at least we propose to abstain from prophecy concerning the trend of international relationships in Europe. A continent in which the predominant power is held by a group of nations which at one moment can declare themselves the implacable enemies of Soviet Russia, Communism and all that pertains thereto, and a moment later can be found negotiating with Soviet Russia for a close working alliance is obviously not a continent of rational and predictable human beings. The Roman Catholic Church is not quite so mobile in its principles, and it is not surprising to find His Holiness proposing a conference in which Russia is not included, in the evident hope of heading off an alliance which would certainly be most unpleasant to the believers of whom he is the head.

The cynicism of the whole business lies in the fact that the present régime in both Italy and Germany came to power by massacring the active Communist elements and by representing itself as the one possible means of salvation from Communism. This internal attitude was for some time logically reflected in the external attitude of the two countries, and especially in the close relationship with Japan, once the "Yellow Peril" of Kaiser Wilhelm, but now the natural associate of any enemy of Russia. Japan however has proved useless as a means of engaging the attention of Russia to such an extent as to prevent her from menacing the Axis powers from the East. Japan may now probably be regarded as an exploded firework, to which no further attention need be paid; and the Axis powers, unwilling to fight on two fronts and unable to eliminate Russia as an enemy, are beginning to cultivate her as a friend.

Economically a German-Russian alliance is the most practical and sensible step that could possibly be taken. Ideologically it requires a complete reversal of all the doctrines either of Nazidom or of Communism—and the Russians are not likely to reverse. In the process of this revision of doctrine there is likely to be a considerable liberalizing of German internal policy—a change which would be less difficult now that the Jews have already been despoiled of practically all their possessions; it is not difficult to be tolerant towards an impotent and impoverished minority.

The determining factor in the German about-face may well be the realization that Germany cannot possibly count on the continued neutrality of Great Britain, nor probably that of the United States, during the prosecution of its expansionist designs. Canadians, with their hereditary acceptance of the British policy of opposing the rise of any one nation to pre-dominance in Europe, have probably failed to realize how strongly the Germans have been pinning their faith to Herr Von Ribbentrop's assurances that Germany would never have to fight Great Britain whatever she might do. It must not be forgotten that the Russian alliance is very much of a second choice for Herr Hitler and that Russia is in a position to demand a very heavy price for it. We do not regard the flirtation with Russia, if such it is, as any evidence that Germany is improving its position; rather, the sacrifices involved are likely to be so enormous, if the alliance is actually effected, that Germany's efforts may well be diverted for some time from a military expansionist program to an economic program for the joint development of the two countries, one with its wonderfully advanced industrial technique and one with its incomparable areas of natural resources.

Refugee Scientists

THE Canadian Society for the Protection of Science and Learning is modelled upon the British Society of the same title, and aims at the raising of funds "to bring to Canada, and to support for a limited period, carefully selected refugee scientists and scholars who are able to make a definite and valuable contribution to Canadian life." Its policy includes the necessary safeguards against the displacement, or the blocking of the advancement, of Canadians working in the same field. The signatories to the Society's appeal are headed by Sir Frederick Banting and include over a score of the most eminent academic authorities and scientific workers, with Principal R. C. Wallace of Queen's as president, W. Stewart Wallace, Librarian of Toronto University,

as honorary secretary, and Prof. H. A. Innis as honorary treasurer.

Tragic as is the situation of many thousands of refugees of the non-learned classes endeavoring to escape from the totalitarian tyrannies, it is probably true that little can be done for them in Canada while the attitude of organized labor and of the agriculturists towards immigration continues as it is. Fortunately the men and women of learning in the Dominion take a somewhat broader view both of the obligations of humanity and of the true interests of Canada. SATURDAY NIGHT regards this movement as one of the most significant and most admirable that have taken place in Canada since the twilight of learning and humanity set in over so large a portion of the world's surface. The Society's appeal, which is for an annual subscription for a period of three years, is being directed mainly to those engaged in academic work, but we feel confident that it will meet with response from members of many other professions in which the service of humanity is placed before the considerations of material reward.

Summer Symphony

THE Summer Symphony has resumed operations at Varsity Arena, even if it has not yet gone on the air again, and the transition from the cold half of the year to the hot half may therefore be regarded as officially made. The thermometer, indeed, practically took its instructions from the Symphony advertising. We are glad to note that the management proposes to continue its policy of engaging the best available solo artists without regard to nationality—possibly making an exception in the case of Germany, which country is so hard up for competent artists since ridding itself of all those with non-Aryan blood or non-Nazi ideas that it would be cruel to tempt away any of the remainder by offering them engagements in Canada.

The theory that any major series of orchestra concerts should be restricted to native soloists seems to us to be the negation of all artistic principles. An occasion when seven or eight thousand people are gathered together to hear the best music they can get, and when many thousands of others are likely to be listening in for the same purpose, is not to be regarded solely as a means for giving employment to Canadians. There is no ban against Canadian artists in any of the higher musical enterprises of the United States, Great Britain or France; and there should be no hesitation about the reciprocal treatment of

outside artists in Canada. The Summer Symphony and its conductor, Reginald Stewart, have done far more for Canadian musicians than nine out of ten of those who are criticizing them for not doing enough.

Oppressed Provinces

A FEW weeks ago we enumerated a long list of the different classes of the oppressed and downtrodden whom the Hon. W. D. Herridge proposed to enlist in his new party. Today we have to add another class—though it coincides partly with some of the former classes, particularly the Social Crediters. For Mr. Herridge has now decided to come out strong for those terribly downtrodden and

The first coupon for SATURDAY NIGHT'S Royal Visit Photograph Competition appears on page twelve. Each entry must be accompanied by a coupon, properly filled in. Coupons will appear weekly until the close of the competition. The rules of the competition will be found on page 23. The first prize is One Hundred Dollars, and about one hundred of the best prints submitted will be reproduced in a Souvenir Album to be presented to Their Majesties. "Jay" has been notified that a copy of his book, "Camera Conversations," has been included in the select Canadian library which has been installed for the use of Their Majesties on the Royal Train.

oppressed people, the advocates of provincial rights. He told Victoria, B.C., which is a long way from Ottawa and is a provincial capital and decidedly provincial right-ish, that provincial rights are the very outposts of freedom. "When you see the signal of an attack upon our provincial rights, you may definitely assume that an attack upon all our other rights will follow."

The logic in all this seems a bit obscure. Great Britain has no provinces and therefore no provincial rights, and yet a good deal of liberty and of respect for "other rights" is said to prevail there. And we are very much afraid that what Mr. Herridge means by an attack on provincial rights is the effort to maintain some of those federal rights which were unquestionably intended by the Fathers of Confederation and which are essential to the successful operation of a national government.

We are afraid that Mr. Herridge proposes to encourage the Social Crediters in their fantastic idea that Alberta can have a different kind of money and

THE FRONT PAGE

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

THESE might almost have been taken in Canada as they are typical of the activities in which Their Majesties will engage here. The Ascot picture will be duplicated even to the open carriage when the King and Queen visit the Woodbine Track in Toronto for the running of the historic King's Plate. And the inspection of the Artists' Rifles (T.A.) will find its counterpart in every important centre visited; for such occasions the Canadian Militia has been drilling and polishing for months past.

credit from the rest of Canada, in spite of the fact that the British North America Act explicitly says that it cannot. We are afraid that he proposes to lure the C.C.F. into his fold with the promise that if they can lay hands on the government of a province they can make it a socialist province. We are afraid that he may think of telling Quebec that conscription, even for service within the Dominion, is a violation of the "civil rights" of that province. We are afraid that he may tell Mr. Hepburn that Ontario has a perfect right to paralyse the Dominion Government in any negotiations concerning the development of international waterways.

And in all these things we are convinced that Mr. Herridge would be misleading the Canadian people and destroying the Canadian nation. He says that he does it in order to prevent the rise of fascism. We agree with his objective, but we think his method is wrong. A paralysed national government, incapable of performing the functions necessary to national existence and security, is the best way of bringing on fascism that we know of.

Democratic Diplomacy

WE HAVE already had occasion more than once to quote the admirable wisdom of Mr. Harold Nicholson on the subject of the difficulties which attend the conduct of international relations by a democratic government. Mr. Nicholson has just added to his claims on the gratitude of the English-speaking world, by writing a little handbook on this subject for the Home University Library, in which he lays great stress on the dangerous irresponsibility of the sovereign people in matters of diplomacy, and contends that the great majority of even the educated electors are almost wholly unaware of the obligations imposed upon their countries by the treaties which they have accepted. The result is that from the point of view of foreign countries the external policy of a democracy is far less reliable and comprehensible, and far more subject to the whims of the moment, than that of even the most hare-brained of autocratic governments.

Mr. Nicholson charges the average elector of Great Britain—and every word that he says goes double for the average elector in Canada or the United States—with complete failure to realize that the foreign affairs of his country concern not only the national interests of that country but also those of many other countries. The elector therefore tends to believe, as Mr. Gordon Robbins puts it in *The English-Speaking World*, that an ideal foreign policy for Great Britain, or Canada or the United States, has only to be devised in order to be carried out; whereas the truth is that any foreign policy, to be successful, must be closely integrated with the foreign policies of a number of other nations. The nature of this integration is such that it is quite impossible for the ordinary citizen, perhaps even for the ordinary Member of Parliament, to do more than insist on certain desiderata as governing the general tendency of his country's foreign policy; the application of these desiderata to the details of current negotiations and operations must inevitably be left to a small group of Ministers and high officials. We must trust our rulers in foreign policy far more than we have to in domestic affairs. There is no alternative, except to surrender all hope of exerting a national influence proportionate to the national strength. The Americans have avoided trusting their rulers, but with the unfortunate result that nobody ever knows three days in advance what the policy of the United States will be.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE biggest traffic problem in connection with the Royal Visit is how to re-route Europe so that the King and Queen can get the headlines.

BOOK ASIDE

The man I admire is the man who can make Sense out of Joyce's "Finnegans Wake". —Horace.

You will know it is Utopia, too, because the Armament Manufacturer will be placed in the museum alongside the Neanderthal Man.

Timus, who has been looking at world conditions with a jaundiced eye, says that the next war had better start pretty soon or there won't be any civilization left to destroy.

Another definition of the average husband is one whose heart is torn between the seed catalogue and the travel folder.

The Royal Visit is going to create a new crop of conversational bores,—the people who buttonhole you importantly and tell you they know a person who saw the King and Queen when they were here.

The announcement that Italy and Germany are concluding a formal military alliance is news only in the fact that Italy and Germany for once are formal.

It is Oscar's opinion, because of their dubious efficacy, that they ought to be called guess-masks.

The trouble is not that the world is ill,—which it is,—but that doctrines disagree.

First Citizen: "Do you think there'll be a war this summer?"

Second Citizen: "I'm sure of it. I want to go to Muskoka and my wife wants to go to the World's Fair!"

Speaking of the "haves" and the "have-nots," have you got your place to see the King and Queen?

Women, after all, have the proper perspective. The headlines they read are in the department store advertisements.

Esther says that she is very busy these days planning the places she is not going to visit on her summer vacation.

Ottawa Begins to Worry About Its Many Germans

BY WILLIAM DAVITT KERR

EVEN before the British Government started expelling active Nazi propagandists from England, the question of Nazi propagandists in Canada and what is to be done about them was the favorite subject of Ottawa dinner-table conversation. There were two views about it, as I found during a visit in April. One view, and I think it was the more popular one, held that on account of the officially proclaimed doctrines of Nazism, which make it the moral duty of every person of German blood to do all that he can legitimately or illegitimately to serve the interests of the German Fatherland, the persons of German origin in responsible positions in the Dominion Government service should be dismissed, and that Germans stationed in Canada in the service of their own government should be cold-shouldered socially in order to make their work as information-seekers as difficult as possible. The other and minority view was that even Germans were entitled to the benefit of the doubt, that it should not be assumed that all Germans in Canada were living up to the Nazi doctrine, and that so far as the official representatives of Germany were concerned, they were probably nice people doing a very unpleasant job, and that one should go to their cocktail parties and play golf with them until one had proof that they were actually engaged in carrying on or directing espionage.

AT LEAST fifty persons in high positions in the employ of the Dominion Government are of German racial origin, and a good many of them were born in Germany. It is rumored that a few of these have never taken out Canadian citizenship; but this is doubtful, and the general opinion is that it makes no difference anyhow, because the Nazi doctrine, if once wholeheartedly adopted, relieves the holder of it from any sense of obligation to the country of which he is a citizen and directs all his obligations towards the Race of which he is a "racial comrade." Practically all of these German civil servants are men of high scientific attainments, who obtained their positions because they knew more about agriculture, or forestry, or navigable waters than anybody else who was available. They have readily at their command sources of information which, while not necessarily capable of shedding much light upon the more secret portions of Canada's defence arrangements, would in all other respects be of great value to an active enemy. Some of them are among the most active members of the social group which centres around the German Legation, and make no secret of their low opinion of the form of political structure which Canada inherited from Great Britain, nor of their disbelief in any moral right by which eleven million Canadians can hold possession of one-half of a rich continent and exclude anybody whom they like to exclude from coming to share it.

THE question of the proper attitude of Canadians towards Germans in Canada falls into two divisions—the question of the social attitude towards the official representatives of Germany in this country, and the question of the Government attitude towards Germans in the Canadian public services. Both questions have been brought to the front by recent events which have not been much commented upon in the press.

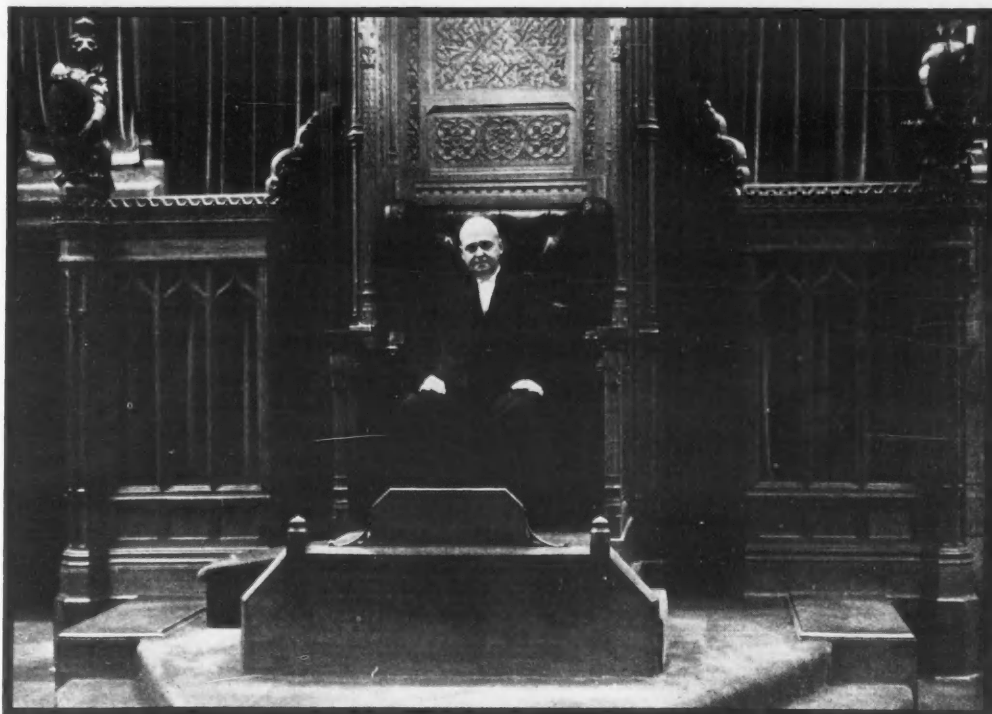
The question relating to the diplomatic representatives became acute after some pourparlers which are alleged to have taken place unofficially between persons representing the German legation and the authorities on procedure at Government House. The story is that the Germans represented to Government House that it was contrary to the accepted etiquette of the Reich for a German to curtsy to any but the actual reigning head of a nation; that Lord Tweedsmuir was not the reigning head of Canada but a delegate; and that the Germans felt that it would be more satisfactory in all respects if at the next vice-regal reception, instead of curtsying, they were to give the National Socialist salute.

In connection with this alleged requirement of German etiquette, it may be noted that it could not possibly be applied in the case of Italy. If there is only one person in Italy to whom Germans can curtsy, they would have to make up their minds whether that person is the Duce or the King of Italy; and as there is no question that they regard the Duce as a parallel to their own Fuehrer, they would be under the painful necessity of treating the King as if he were one of the Duce's subjects.)

It is understood that these communications are not officially on record and that if any question were raised about them it would be quite correct technically to deny that they ever existed. But it is also understood that an intimation was conveyed to the Germans that they were under no compulsion to curtsy if their consciences would not allow them to do so, but that if they really felt that they must give the Nazi salute it would be more diplomatic if they stayed at home. The upshot of the whole matter was that when they next attended a vice-regal reception they carefully and ostentatiously reduced the curtsy to a very moderate inclination of the head. It was this public demonstration which first aroused comment about the attitude of the German Legation at Ottawa.

THE question of the position of German "racial comrades" in the Canadian public services began to become acute as a result of the publication by the New York branch of the Oxford University Press of a collection of official documents of the National Socialist régime dealing with the duties to Germany of persons of German blood (irrespective of citizenship) living outside of the territory of the German Reich. Many of the documents contained in this volume were already familiar through the press; but the presentation of them in a single volume makes their significance much more clear.

The organization of Germans in foreign countries is in two branches. There are the official representatives of the German Reich, and there are the representatives of the National Socialist German Workers Party, popularly known as the Nazi Party. The relations between the two have been set out in clear terms by Dr. Ehrlich, Secretary of the Foreign Organization of the Party: "Just as the ambassadors, the envoy and the consul represent the government of our Reich abroad, so is the National Socialist Group Leader the standard bearer of the Foreign Organization, the representative of the Movement of German Reconstruction and German



"MR. SPEAKER". Hon. Pierre F. Casgrain, K.C., M.P., poses for "Jay" in the House of Commons, Ottawa. The chair, as every Canadian schoolboy knows, is a replica of that at Westminster.

Conservation. He is the representative of the German nation abroad. It is his responsibility to make the Foreign Organization the true home of Germans abroad and to teach them to understand fully the present policy and the future plans of the Fuehrer, in spite of distance and in spite of the distorted influence of their environment. . . . The Foreign Organization of the N.S.D.A.P., on the basis of the decree of the Fuehrer of January 30, 1937, will become the Foreign Organization of the German Reich."

The nature of this Foreign Organization is more fully set forth in an article by Dr. Friedrich Lange, editor of the "German Folk Atlas" published in Berlin, and containing a world map claiming one hundred million people as speaking German for their mother tongue; fifteen millions of these are shown

as living in the Western Hemisphere, of whom eight millions are in the United States and half a million in Canada, the latter constituting nearly five per cent of the population of the Dominion. (This figure is slightly below the total of the Canadian census return of persons of German and Austrian racial origin, and suggests that the Nazi authorities recognize that a certain proportion of those of German racial origin have been "lost" to the German "community of blood, art and language.") Dr. Lange says of this hundred-million Germany: "In contrast to most of the neighboring states which have more citizens than racial comrades we have a greater number of racial comrades than citizens. Even if the states are interested in calling the total of the citizens 'nation', we must formulate our mode of thinking and our definitions in such a way that they

will conform with our whole nation's right of survival. . . . We will never call German people who are citizens of foreign countries aliens, but racial comrades! German people will always remain our racial comrades even if foreign citizenship is forced upon them, just as members of an alien race can never become German racial comrades by means of conversion."

THE control of the members of the Nazi party living outside of Germany (and including large numbers of persons holding citizenship in non-German states) is in the hands of Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, "Gauleiter" or district leader of the Foreign Division of the Party. In August 1937 Herr Bohle said: "We National Socialists living abroad reject the concept of such a cosmopolitan German whose chief ambition is to assimilate with the people of the country in which he lives, because this cosmopolitan German not only makes himself ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners, but consciously or unconsciously denies his Germanism. We only know the concept of the complete German who as a citizen of his country is always and everywhere a German and nothing but a German, this makes him a *National Socialist*."

Dr. Heinz Toetler has further explained the functions of the F.O. as follows: "In addition to the official German legations, there are now established local groups of the Foreign Organization of the N.S.D.A.P., in about sixty countries of the world. Under the experienced leadership of Gauleiter Bohle, who himself has grown up abroad, these groups not only have the task of spreading National Socialist ideas among German citizens abroad but of creating a racial community which will reconcile all differences among Germans abroad."

MEMBERS of the Nazi party in Canada are subject to the same methods of discipline—so far as they can be applied without the aid of the civil power which is available in Germany—as are employed upon their brethren at home. The decree of 1933 "for securing the unity of the party and the state" declares that "The members of the National Socialist German Workers Party and the S.A. (including its subordinate groups), as the leading and motivating force of the National Socialist State, have now greater duties toward the Fuehrer, the nation and the state. In case of violation of these duties they are subject to special Party and S.A. jurisdiction. . . . In addition to the usual disciplinary measures, detention or imprisonment may be resorted to. Public authorities must extend, within the framework of their jurisdiction, clerical and legal aid to those bodies of the Party and the S.A. which have been entrusted with the Party and S.A. jurisdiction." In other words the Party employs a criminal law of its own, including all kinds of penalties imposed not by the courts but by its own authorities, to enforce its will upon its members. In Canada it cannot employ the arm of the State to enforce these judgments; but so many Germans in Canada have relatives in Germany, where the Party can do what it likes with them, that a great deal of pressure can be applied even in this country to persons who show unwillingness to co-operate with the Party. Ottawa has a good many stories, which are naturally difficult to verify officially, of cases in which pressure of this sort has been applied to German-Canadians who were in a position to serve the interests of the Nazis but felt that it would be improper to do so because of their obligations to Canada.

THE proposal for a public enquiry into things of this sort, which was made in the Ontario Legislature towards the close of the session but did not come to anything, aroused a good deal of sympathy at the Capital, but it was felt that owing to the powers of retaliation possessed by the Nazis it might be difficult to get witnesses to come forward.

It is recognized that the position of the Dominion Government in this matter is extremely difficult. Officially the Government must continue to behave politely towards the representatives of the German Reich in Canada, no matter how much it may disagree with the Nazi concept of their functions. Similarly, any general rule eliminating persons of German racial origin from the civil service without inquiring whether they have been guilty of actions detrimental to the national interest would not only be regarded as a flagrant insult to Germany but would for a time at least leave the civil service in a somewhat demoralized condition. Opinion is however growing in favor of a very careful watch upon the behavior of all such persons, which it is felt could be better carried on by the Dominion authorities than by the Provinces.

Supreme Court to Leave Its Shed

BY H. REGINALD HARDY

ON MAY 19 Queen Elizabeth will lay the corner-stone of Canada's \$2,500,000 Supreme Court Building now in process of construction on a site overlooking the historic Ottawa River. It will be one of the few official acts which Her Majesty will perform while in Ottawa, and the occasion will present an opportunity for thousands of Canadian to see their Queen at close range.

While the significance of the ceremony possibly will be lost to the majority of the citizenry in attendance, to a particular little group of people the laying of the corner-stone will symbolize the attainment of an objective of long-standing.

To this little group—the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, the court officials, and the barristers whose legal qualifications and attainments entitle them to appear before the Dominion's high court of law—the laying of the corner-stone will mean an end to the discomforts and inconveniences to which they have been subjected in the decrepit old building on Sparks street which has housed the Supreme Court and the Law Library of Canada for over half a century.

THAT little three-storey sandstone structure, which sprawls in supine ugliness at the foot of Parliament Hill, which was constructed in 1874 as a workshop for the Department of Public Works, and which was recently referred to by an eminent American jurist as a livery stable, is probably the Dominion's most outstanding monument to official procrastination and inconsistency.

While the physical comfort and well-being of the members of the

Supreme Court is something worthy of consideration—they are all men well up in years—the safe-keeping of the 80,000 volumes which comprise Canada's Law Library is a responsibility not to be undertaken lightly. Many of these volumes would be irreplaceable should they be destroyed by fire, and it is a significant fact that the present Supreme Court Building in which they are housed is the only government building in the Capital in which the contents are insured against damage by fire.

The transfer of the library cannot come too soon. Entering the present library one is instantly impressed by the barn-like atmosphere of the place. In this ancient repository of the law statutes of our country the floors creak and groan beneath one's tread, while through the broken windows of the third story—actually a garret which has been turned into offices and store rooms—the blustery March wind whistles a dolorous tune.

NOT that the government employees in the library have not done their utmost to protect the collection, with the limited space and makeshift conveniences at hand. The library proper on the first floor has been equipped with steel shelving, and on these tiers many thousands of volumes have been preserved in good condition. But even here the terrific state of disrepair in which the building finds itself is everywhere apparent. During a recent visit the writer was shown the spot where a justice of the Supreme Court went through the rickety flooring and where a safe

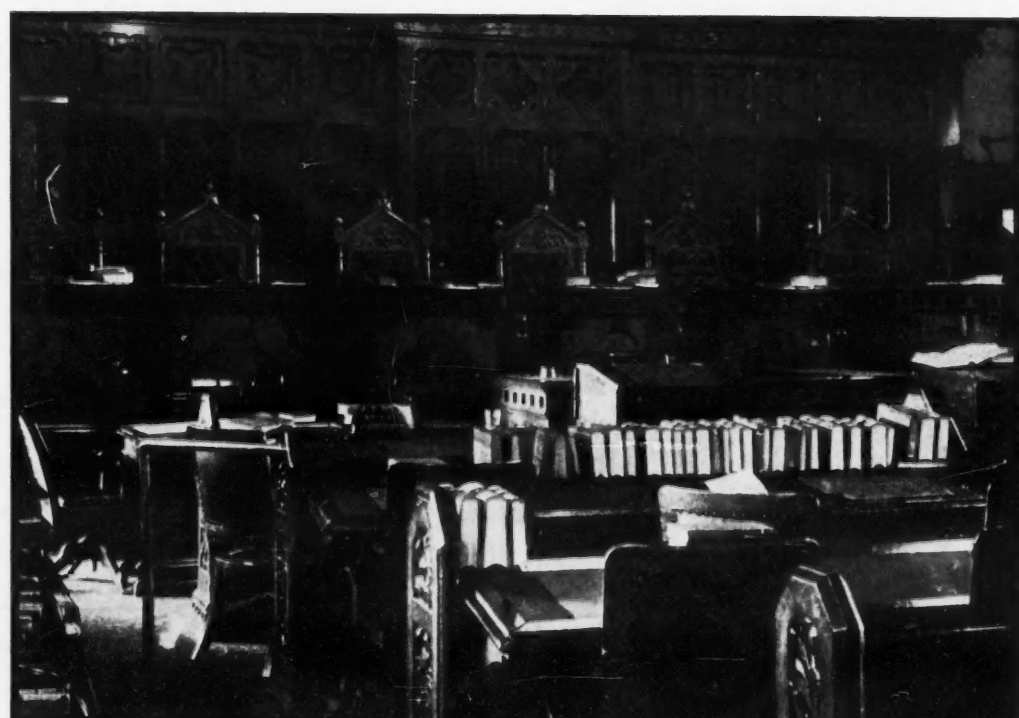
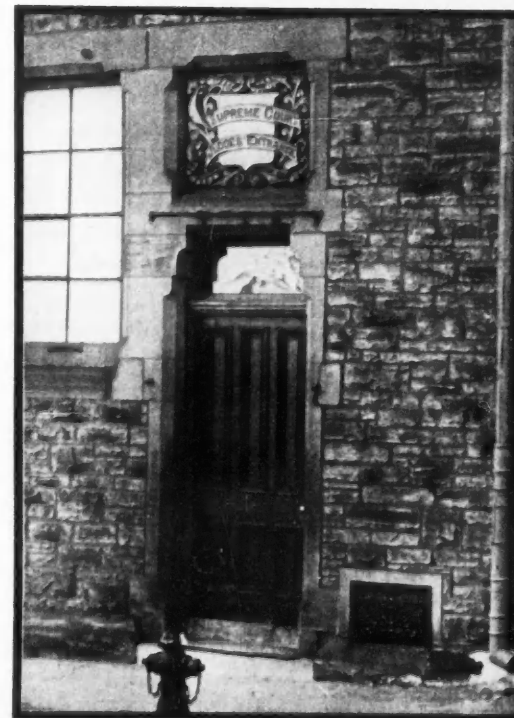
crashed through the rotten boards, its descent being checked only by the fact that there was no basement under this particular part of the building.

According to the Public Works Department the building was started in 1874 and was completed in 1876. Some time after this, the Library of Parliament, where the law books were originally kept, became overcrowded and it was decided to store temporarily some of the books in the government workshop. Later the Supreme Court took up its quarters in the building and the entire library was moved over. The carpenters and the tinsmiths gathered up their tools and left, and the metamorphosis of the building, from workshop to Supreme Court, was completed.

AT VARIOUS times along the succeeding years petitions recommending the erection of a new Supreme Court building and Law Library were circulated throughout the Dominion and the signatures of leading members of the judiciary and legal profession obtained. But nothing ever happened and the judges continued to occupy quarters beneath the dignity of the average small tradesman, while thousands of almost priceless volumes found their way into the dusty and forgotten corners of the aged and crumbling pile.

But now the steel-work of the new Supreme Court Building forms a gigantic cage against the sky and it is only a matter of time before the structure will be ready.

The new building will be a magnificent one with cosy quarters for the high dignitaries of the court and all their retinue.



THIS IS TO BE ABANDONED. For many years the quarters occupied by the Supreme Court of Canada have been a disgrace to the nation's highest judicial body, to say nothing of a standing joke among the legal profession. During the visit of Their Majesties to Ottawa, however, the Queen will lay the corner stone of a fine new building which will fully uphold the dignity of their Lordships. Above, left, the "Judges' Entrance" of the old building and right, the bench occupied by the Justices. The photographs were taken by "Jay", by special permission.

Here Comes The King!

BY JOSEPH LISTER RUTLEDGE

IT IS a dull heart indeed that will not beat to a faster measure as the King goes by. It is an empty heart that cannot thrill to a pageantry that goes back better than a thousand years, and encompasses in its passing more than thirty kings, since Norman William and his bowmen founded a dynasty at Senlac. For ten centuries and beyond, the King has been riding before his people, in pomp and circumstance that has changed with the changing times in its outward manner, but has changed nothing of its significance. William and his bowmen have long been dust, and Richard and his mailed knights dead as they. Elizabeth the Magnificent, and Charles the Mistaken, and old, stolid German George and Victoria the Good, all have passed into the silence, and their names are something in books, and touch us only distantly. But this day they walk in pageantry with a young King, his crown still unfamiliar, who has come to greet his people beyond the seas.

HE IS the first king of his line to have touched these shores. In so much he is making history. But history walks with him this day, for with his presence there comes a whole galaxy of kings, Saxon Alfred and Norman William, English Henry and Scottish James, William who was Dutch and George of Hanover, and all the long line that, legend tells us, runs back to that young David of Israel who alone could harp King Saul from his madness.

This is our heritage, personified and unified in the presence of our King. Blood of a dozen races is in his veins and ours, and in his heart and ours, their traditions, their ways of thought and speech and act that we have made our own. Centuries and peoples, great and small, have poured their bounty on us, and all these crowded years, and peoples small and great, are part of us this day. And the young king riding by is the exemplar of it all.

THERE are those who would make of kingship a matter of pomp and glitter, of social observances and straining precedences, a symbol of time-worn usages and outworn manners and empty forms. But surely, as the King goes by our hearts reach higher than that. For this matter of bowing and scraping and obsequious subservience is of the dead past, bloodless and uninspired, and if it were the whole of the story of this day, then we might count this high office as being one with those kingships that in these late years have been falling like the puppetships that they were. For kingship, on such a basis, has no strength to face a troubled and bewildered world—a world grown weary of empty forms, and of observances that have no substance. They have no body, no power to move us, no succor for our needs. Yet we are strangely moved as our King goes by.

AND we are moved, we believe, because behind all this pomp and panoply there is something that has substance, that is not a mere tickling of idle vanities and smug ambitions. For the king is a figure among men. He is a symbol of our lives as a people. In him are embodied those qualities and traditions and aspirations that have made us a united people who, if we have not walked humbly before our God have, in the larger issues, aspired to do justly, and have indeed loved mercy.

To make the man who rides before us this day, just a social figurehead, is to demean his office, and in so doing, to demean ourselves. The King is a man, and when he is a good and sincere man we are greatly served by those attributes of heart that bring his office very near to us. He is a symbol, and as such he stands before us an embodied past, with all its achievements and its failures, all its bright flame of unselfish service, and all the bitter shortcomings and the unjust dealings that in our hearts we have understood and in our weakness have tried, though stumblingly, to amend. He is the symbol of our continuing goal. He is the hopes that reach out into the future and tell us of the nation we believe we may be.

He is more. He is the bond of Empire. He is the symbol of our continuing unity with that great nation from which so many of us are sprung, and to which we owe so much of institution and tradition, of love of liberty and love of justice, of faith in the fellowship of man and in the duty of every nation to serve the human race.

WE HAVE gone a long way from the days when kings ruled by Divine right, and we are glad. We have seen men drunk with the idea of godhead, and it is not good to see. Even in our own story, we have known kings who have so thought, and times have been when we have had to take matters in our own hands. So it was at Runnymede, when the people gained their great charter from the king. So it was when poor, mistaken Charles trudged the snowy streets of London to his rendezvous with death.

This was the old bad way, and we have known that too.

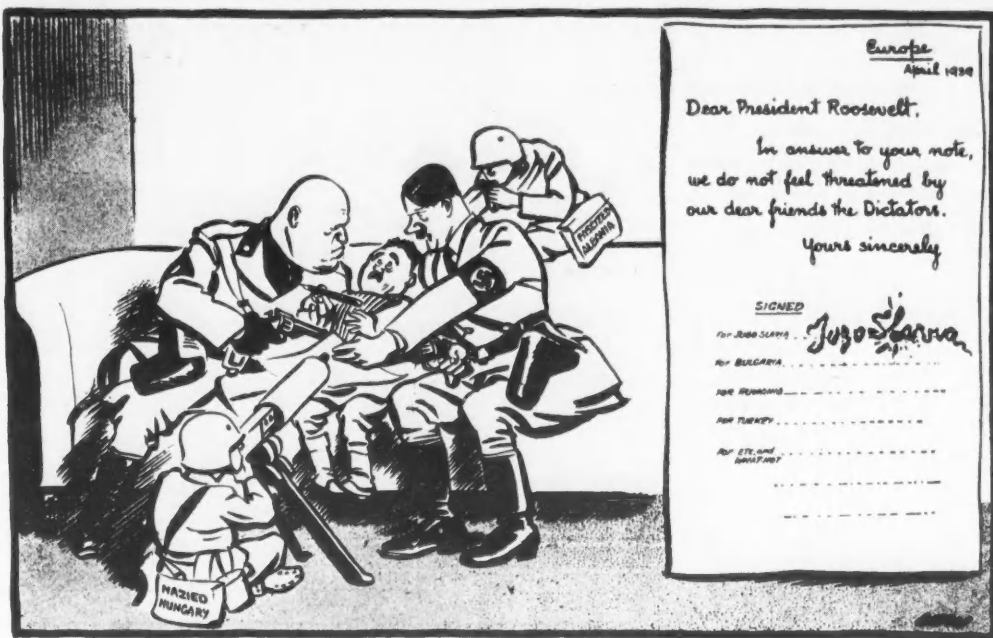
"All we have of freedom, all we use or know, This our fathers bought us, long and long ago. . . Lance and torch and tumult, steel and grey-geese wing

Wrenched it inch and ell and all, slowly from the king. Till our fathers 'established, after many years, How the king was one with us, first among his peers."

SO THE king stands today, one of his own people, first among his peers, not a distant, ununderstandable, unapproachable figure, but one of us, only gone a little beyond us by virtue of the obligation laid on him, to be the exemplar of a people, that others, seeing him, may have a measure of our worth.

He stands as the symbol of the people we would hope to be: a people tried in bitterness and weakness and in sorrow that is over, and in new sorrows that are to come; a people tried in soaring dreams of Empire and a wide vain-glory that is over too; a people who have made some progress, and have known some achievements; who have stumbled blindly into error, and have died gallantly to pay for it.

LIFT up your heads, Lift up your hearts in pride this day. For in the young king who goes before you this day, there goes a people of whom you are a part. A people who have perhaps meant well, tried a little and failed much; but of whom at least it may be said, that in their hearts they have not loved littleness.



SIGN, PLEASE

Editor's Notebook

MANY people are under the impression that the chief business of a municipal public library is to lend "Gone With the Wind" and "The Night Life of the Gods" to Mrs. Jones and Miss Smith, who ought respectively to be devoting themselves to cooking for Mr. Jones and practising stenography for Miss Smith's employers instead of reading fiction, and to charge them three cents a day for each day over fourteen that they keep them out. It is true that some work of this kind is done by the libraries, and that Mrs. Jones and Miss Smith are thereby enabled to form some idea of what contemporary fiction is up to. But the report of the Toronto Public Library Board for last year (it is not called a report, but bears the more intriguing title "Reading in Toronto, 1938") indicates that fiction accounted for only one-third of the new books added during the year and much less than one fourth of the stock; it does however circulate more rapidly than non-fiction, having about three-fifths of the total adult circulation.

The city grant is at the rate of about 11½ cents per single issue of one book to one borrower, but a part of this goes for services which have no relation to the lending business. For example, telephone calls in search of information average thirty per working day, and correspondence for the same purpose comes in from, and has to be answered to, not only persons in Toronto, but many others in all parts of Canada, Great Britain and the United States, and even occasionally from Australia and South Africa. The keeping of a file of current newspaper clippings is a most valuable service, as we of SATURDAY NIGHT can heartily testify; and the publication of the annual "Catalogue of Books Published in Canada" is a service both to the nation and to international bibliography. But probably the most important of all the library's services is that of the Boys and Girls Division, which supplements the work of the schools and vastly increases the youngsters' powers of apprehension of the complex world in which they are growing up. So popular is this service that the juvenile borrowers constituted over two-fifths of the new registrations during the year. Cooperation with the schools includes the provision of 131,278 clippings of pictures on loan to teachers desiring to illustrate subjects of current instruction, these pictures being taken from a collection of nearly 230,000 items.

We make these observations with the greater interest and sympathy inasmuch as it is precisely fifty years since

we personally established our first contact, as a small boy just arrived from England, with the Toronto Public Library, by taking out a borrower's card at the old Church Street building—one of whose features which pleased us greatly at the time was a mechanical indicator from which, if we knew the catalogue number of a book, we could tell whether it was in or out by the color in which that number appeared in a window near the issue desk. From that time our gratitude to the Toronto Public Library, and our passion for reading books of every description, have never done anything but go on growing.

MEMBERS of the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto had a revealing indication of certain differences between life in England and life in Canada, on the occasion of the visit of Countess Baldwin of Bewdley to their meeting. The wife of Britain's former Prime Minister not only arrived at the Eaton Auditorium with her umbrella, but insisted on taking it upon the platform with her. Nor was she, in this, doing anything at all peculiar. In England, owing to the exigencies of the climate, an umbrella is an exceedingly precious article; and a very large number of the halls in which political and philanthropic meetings are held are entirely devoid of cloak-room facilities. Photographs of British statesmen and their ladies seated on the platform at such meetings quite commonly reveal them as fully equipped for dealing with the rigors of an English rainy day. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that the spectacle of Lady Baldwin, clutching her umbrella and marching onto the platform in a procession including the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor and half a score of the feminine leaders of Toronto, did excite a certain amount of interest in the audience.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway is to be congratulated on its admirable publication entitled "The Spirit of Canada" and intended as a souvenir of welcome to Their Majesties. The main feature of the publication is a series of contributions from representative writers from each of the Provinces, dealing with the historical growth and characteristic features of the Province or region handled by the writer. The entire volume is attractively illustrated by Charles W. Simpson, R.C.A., than whom no more competent artist could have been selected for this type of work.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Address of the Common People

BY B. K. SANDWELL

Your Majesties:

WE, THE ordinary, common-or-garden people of Canada, desire to greet you. We desire to welcome you to our country—which is also your country because we are your people. We desire above all to assure you that we know, and are grateful, that it is we, and not the great and mighty of this land, whom you have come to visit.

True, we shall not be presented to you; our names—which are Jones and Macdonald and O'Higgins and Hébert and Johansen and Schneider and Straus and Salvatore—will not be registered in the official diary of your tour nor on the tablets of your retentive royal memory. Nevertheless we are the people whom you are visiting—we, and not the three hundred guests with whom you will dine at Rideau Hall or the five hundred at Hart House. These we know have been picked for you by the officials according to the rules of the game.

We are not jealous of them, for we know that you would much rather have dined with us—or, since there are rather too many of us, with a run-of-the-mine sample of us, say a farmer or two (yes, we are a bit sorry you are going to be short on farmers, they are still the backbone of this country, even if the backbone is a bit bent with shouldering the national debt), a printer's foreman, an automobile mechanic, a corner grocer, a telephone switchboard operator, a professor of swine husbandry, and the man who mends the breaks in the Niagara transmission cables.

WE WISH you could go for a night run with the chap who drives the fastest motor truck between London and Toronto. We wish you could have a lunch with the girl who does the secretarial work for old—of the—Manufacturing Company; you will meet him, but he won't tell you that he couldn't run the show without her assistance. We wish you could go to the bottom of the—Mine with Old Charlie, who has saved at least forty men from pretty certain death because he knows the tricks of the old hole-in-the-ground as a mother knows the tricks of her baby son. We wish you could take tea with the young wife of a young doctor up in the young Peace River country. We wish you could attend a meeting of one of the little Canadian Clubs, say in the Okanagan Valley. We think it would be nice if you could spend a day up in a fire-ranger's tower near the B.C.-Alberta boundary, and just look out over ten thousand square miles of mountain forest with not a mayor or a provincial Minister or a telegraph operator—and scarcely a human being—nearer than twenty miles away. And we should have liked you

to drop in for ten minutes at the meeting of the United Church Ladies' Aid Society of —, Sask.

WE KNOW that it was not possible that these things should be done, though we know also that you would have liked to have them done if it had been possible; but we think they would have helped you to do what you are coming to Canada for, namely to know and understand your Canadian people. What can they know of Canada, who only official Canada know?

And so, Your Majesties, for the next three weeks we resign you, not without our deepest sympathy, into the hands of official Canada, which will see to it that you meet only the Best People—some of whom are very good and some not so good, but all of whom can be relied upon not to drink out of the finger-bowls nor to slap you on the back and call you "Old Pal."

For ourselves, we shall be content to stand along your line of march and wave our little flags and cheer our little cheers—which collectively will make quite a good flag-waving and quite a noisy cheering,—or even, if we are too far from your line of march, to wave our flags mentally and to cheer in imagination as we think of you passing by, it may be two or three hundred miles away, and yet nearer to us than any king and queen of Great Britain and of Canada have ever been before.

AND one other thing, Your Majesties. We are emboldened to address you in these respectful but unconventional terms, because we believe that both by your short royal experience and by the long-developed instinct of the great families to which you each belong, you are not unskilled in reading beneath the official veneer to the solid timber of popular feeling that lies below it. We believe that the cheers and the flag-waving of us, the millions of the Canadian people who will line your path, will mean more to you than the conversation of the official dinner-parties and the resolutions, loyal and we trust grammatical, of the legislators and the aldermen, the bankers and the beef-barons and the boards of trade.

We are the people who will do the fighting for you when your Crown next needs to be defended by force of arms. We are the mothers who bring up the next generation of your Canadian people in love to your persons and loyalty to your throne. We are the men and women whose brain and brawn keep the life of this your Dominion going, so far as official Canada will let us.

We are the people you have come to visit. We welcome you to your own.

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THE NATION

Ottawa Gets the Royal Thrill

BY R. W. BALDWIN

OTTAWA'S veneer of nonchalance is wearing thin, so thin that it has already cracked in half a hundred places.

It has taken only the display of the first few bits of hunting to effect a transition from the traditionally matter-of-fact and somewhat blasé capital, submerged in cynic-provoking politics, to a city of suppressed excitement awaiting the crowning event of its life.

There are big issues and problems facing its populace both within and without Parliament Hill, but they are not the big issues that faced it a week ago. The uncertainty of next week's weather has displaced the uncertainty of war as a topic of conversation. The conglomerate picture of steam shovels, power hammers and street barricades around the approach to the National War Memorial has been a source of constant worry. Completion of this major bit of beautification before the King's visit has kept men working night and day for weeks past.

A LATE spring has robbed the capital of the expected gaiety of floral color, but a hot sun and warm rain has at least dispelled fears that bare branches would greet the Royal visitors next week. From full fledged summer in the old land the King and Queen will come to a city of fresh, still misty green, a city still rubbing its eyes after its winter sleep.

With these thoughts uppermost in every mind it is hardly surprising that the frantic struggles of Parliament to conclude its session have awakened only mild interest. For every occupant of the House of Commons gallery there have been fifty men and women standing wide-eyed in front of the peace tower watching the raising of the massive neon-lighted and flag-bordered crown which now lies in its place against the grey stone far above the entrance door. Two smaller crowns will flash from above the arched doorways of the House of Commons and Senate entrances before the King arrives at the Hill to meet his Canadian Parliament.

The hoisting of the peace tower crown has been a job quite worthy of the gallery of watchers. It has taken four full days to get it into place, and at least a hundred Canadians must now be the proud possessors of snapshots showing it in some stage of ascension. Even members of Parliament have been tempted from their duties to sit on the freshly painted green benches and witness this feat of block and tackle.

IN THE House, Finance Minister Dunning's Central Mortgage Bank legislation has shared with Mr. Gardiner's wheat bills what interest could be distracted from the main event of the capital. At intervals, however, the King's visit has found its way into the debates of the Commons and brought members to alert attention. One of these occasions came late last week when Prime Minister Mackenzie King introduced an innocent motion for a Saturday sitting of the House. It aroused sleeping fires of wrath in the breast of J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the C.C.F. group, who in a shrill voice charged that the business of the country was being neglected because of the King's visit. He accused the Prime Minister of being "almost obsessed" with his responsibilities in connection with the Royal tour.

Mr. Woodsworth is a master of logic. He is annoyingly logical when it



W. RUPERT DAVIES, President and Managing Director of the Kingston Whig-Standard who was elected President of the Canadian Press at the recent meeting of that organization.

comes to crashing in on what he would probably term silly sentiment. Personally we can think of no more natural or justifiable obsession than that which may or may not have kept the Prime Minister from his seat in the House for most of the past week. If we could picture ourselves in the position of the King's First Minister about to welcome His Majesty for the first time to his Canadian realm we would be tempted to wash our hands completely of the Woodsworths and the Blackmores and the Manions and give full rein to high adventure and romance. By his own statement that is not what Mr. King has been doing, but it seemed a pity that he felt it necessary to defend himself against the attack.

By the same token it seems vitally important that the Prime Minister and no other should be at His Majesty's side during the Royal tour. A year ago Canada's new status in the Empire was a somewhat controversial basis for academic discussion. The visit of Their Majesties has made it a fact of personal significance to every Canadian. The young King of Canada is on his way to visit his country and with him the heart of Empire is moving to Ottawa.

A CLATTER of cavalry hoofs on the pavement of the capital city's driveway can bring a thrill of anticipation to crowds of passersby. They herald a small body of khaki-clad militiamen such as can be seen almost daily in the vicinity of the National Defence Department building. But these men are proceeding at a slow, studied pace and an officer in a car behind has his watch in his hand. Again and again they have passed along that route of march from the point where the King and Queen will leave the Royal train to the gates of Government House. They are the men who will lead that glad procession. They must ride neither too fast to mar the Royal welcome nor too slowly to get Their Majesties to Rideau Hall at the moment designated. It is just one of those small details of the four-day program which are distracting minds from what Mr. Woodsworth so grandiloquently calls the business of the country.

INVITATIONS to the Royal garden party, some 5,000 of them, are now in the hands of their proud recipients. A few at least of the élite of Canada's capital have failed to receive them, and there is said to be not a little murmuring among the rebuffed socialites in high places. Behind the reason for this rebuff lies the practical application of a democratic principle which will be upheld throughout the King's tour. Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced last autumn that Their Majesties were coming to see the Canadian people. Rideau Hall has done its part by turning down all special applications for invitations to the Government House function. The guests have been chosen in order of their registry in the Rideau Hall callers' book without a glance at the Ottawa Who's Who. The same motive, it is rumored, is responsible for the fact that up to the time of writing there has been no announcement of what the Queen will wear. This bit of news, it is said, has been deliberately withheld in order that clothes will be no barrier and that no one shall be left out because a certain style of dress is decreed.

Another story which has even better foundation is that 150 of the guests, picked from small groups, will be presented as informally as possible while the King wanders through the grounds.

ONE feature of arrangements for the Royal tour is already coming in for a barrage of criticism though it should please the economical heart of the C.C.F. leader. For months stories have been going the rounds about preparations of the Royal train. In some quarters it was declared that a new car would be built for Their Majesties. Then it was learned that the Governor-General's car would be reconditioned for the King and Queen, who will be forced to make it their home for the most part of a month. Those who have viewed the Royal car report now that the reconditioning has been confined almost entirely to a new coat of paint and new brightly colored curtains. The narrow sleeping compartments, adequate perhaps for a few nights of journeying, have not been touched, it is said. Not a single partition has been changed to add to Their Majesties' comfort. If these reports prove to be true it is not likely to be the last that will be heard of the famous Royal train.

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Photo courtesy of Brady Shutter Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

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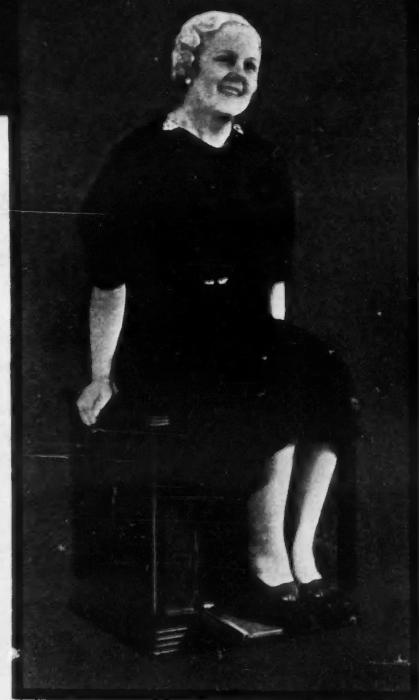
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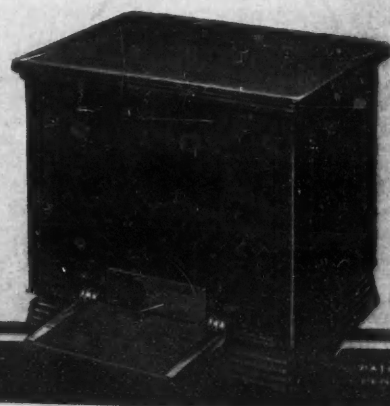
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WEEK IN CANADA

Related:

In Montreal, the TALE OF THE WEEK. It seems that Irene Bogomas was married to Kalenik Mikituk in Montreal on May 27, 1934. Irene contends that her husband represented himself as a bachelor when they were wed, but on March 3, 1938, she discovered that living in Russia was a woman whom he had married in 1928. Kalenik admitted that he had been married in Russia and that the woman was still living. His contention was, however, that he had been divorced, and so was a bachelor at the time of his marriage—second-hand. To prove it, he wrote to his home town Sopol, Russia, asking for a copy of the decree or some other confirmation. From the head of the Town Council came word that there was a record of his divorce all right, but that it was not valid, for there was no signature indicating the official who had granted it. "But," the letter adds, "we have a rule here, that when a man wants a divorce, he is required to pay 50 karbs. You send us 50 karbs and we'll send you a divorce. That's the law here. If you want the divorce, send us the money."

Worried:



OLIVA DIONNE, father of the Dionne Quintuplets. Some time ago Papa Dionne asserted his parental rights and, without waiting for the approval of the rest of the guardians, accepted an invitation to take the five little girls to Toronto to meet King George and Queen Elizabeth. What might have been a ticklish situation was averted when the rest of the board of guardians backed him up. But now Oliva Dionne is perplexed. He doesn't know what to wear when he meets the King and Queen. Said he: "I'm just a farmer and I don't know what I should wear. I guess it will be an ordinary business suit." Mama Dionne has no such problem. She announced that she would wear an ensemble in the new Japanese shade: cartwheel straw hat, coat, shoes, purse, and beige crepe dress trimmed with green. For their presentation to Royalty the Quints will wear white dresses, shoes and stockings. They are reported to be quite unconcerned about the whole thing.

Returned:

THE BOOTS OF Brigadier-General Vladimir Kokkinaki, Russian flyer who, with his navigator-radio operator Major Mikhail Gordinenko, crashed on Miscou Island off New Brunswick two weeks ago on a flight from Moscow to New York. Flown from Miscou to Moncton, N.B., where Harold S. Vanderbilt's plane was waiting to carry him to New York, the "hero of the Soviet" removed the fur-lined boots which he has worn on all his flights and to which he attaches great sentimental value. Immediately they were reported missing—presumably taken by a souvenir hunter. Nor could they be found. But last week they were recovered and sent on to the flyer. One of the boots was returned to Canadian Mounted Police and shortly after the other turned up. With typical reticence, the Mounties would reveal neither who found the boots nor who returned them.

Arrived:

COLONEL A. HAMILTON GAULT, D.S.O., who raised and commanded the "Princess Pats" in the Great War. En route from England to Winnipeg, Man., to attend a reunion and anniversary of the famous regiment, the Colonel landed in Montreal last week aboard the Cunarder *Ascania*. Asked about European conditions, Colonel Gault replied in part: "...I feel that anything ordinary people say in these times may only be embarrassing to our leaders and I would rather not comment." About war: "How else do you think we can stop the other fellow from doing what he wants to do?" The date of war: "Oh, well, now, there is always a chance that it won't come, so I can't say anything more about that." About Canada: "I am glad to be back, to be among old friends, and to see the familiar sights of Montreal." And fishing: "I'll be glad to cast a fly on Canadian waters—it is some time since I did any fishing here."

Chosen:



T. W. "BILL" HUGHES as engineer of the train that will carry King George and Queen Elizabeth from Brighton, Ont., to Toronto. One reason Bill thinks he was selected is that his 39 years of railroading have been uneventful. In 1919 he was engineer on the train on which the Prince of Wales traveled. Of that occasion he says: "Sure I drove him, but I had to go to the Canadian National Exhibition to see him." Asked if he were thrilled about this Royal tour, Bill Hughes was noncommittal: "I guess I am. I hope I get a look at him this time. My family feel pretty excited about it." With the Canadian Pacific Railway since 1900, Hughes became an engineer in 1906, took over



CARTOON OF THE WEEK: "Mozel" in the Winnipeg Tribune reports "Temperature Sub-Normal."

passenger trains in 1923, and since 1925 has been handling the biggest engines between Toronto and Montreal. His idea of a real story:

"If you want a real story, go talk to my fireman. He was engineer on a train when the fireman jumped into the fire-box."

Fined:

J. SPINA, at Sault Ste Marie, \$25 and costs for having a bottle of fluid containing 4.85 per cent. alcohol. The presiding magistrate refused to believe the bottle contained what Spina said was "holy water." Said he: "This looks more like dirty moonshine to me than anything else." Spina's story: "...On Easter Sunday we go to church and there we get holy water. My wife didn't have a bottle and she got one out of the dump and used it. There is nothing in it but holy water." But, sent to a government analyst, the contents proved to be 4.85 per cent. alcohol. Fitting conclusion to the case was the testimony of the constable who made the arrest: "I would say that it is a very dilute mixture of alcohol and water or moonshine. It's more like fire water than holy water."

Appointed:

DANIEL CALHOUN ROPER, 72, as United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. His nomination was sent to the United States Senate for confirmation. Since former United States Minister Norman Armour was transferred to Chile, the Canadian post has been vacant. Secretary of Commerce since the beginning of Roosevelt's New Deal administration, Daniel C. Roper resigned from the Cabinet last December to make way for former United States Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. As a leader in South Carolina Democratic councils for most of his life, Roper was associated with William Jennings Bryan and did much to aid the latter in his campaigns. First job of the new United States Minister will be bowing to Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth. His next task will be furthering the St. Lawrence Waterways project—a scheme that President Roosevelt finds it hard to abandon.



Seized:

For investigation in Montreal, the German film "POUR LE MERITE" by the Attorney-General's Department. Police raided the Harmonica Club where some 200 were watching the film and stopped it after only one reel had been run off. Placed under seizure on the grounds that it had not been passed by the Board of Censors and the club had no license to charge admissions for a moving picture presentation, the film was a glorification of the Nazi regime in Germany.

Homeward Bound:

THOMAS CUDDON, 60-year-old Kingston, Ontario, cyclist after giving Grover Whalen's—and New York's World's Fair the "okay." Sunburned as a sailor and dustier than a country road, Cuddon arrived at the Fair on the opening day riding the racing bicycle that has "taken him all over the United States," but didn't have the price of admission. An onlooker volunteered the necessary toll and the roving cyclist headed straight for the press building to register his latest tour. As for food, all he had had was "some tea and cakes" on the way to New York. A sandblaster by trade, Cuddon mounts his bicycle when trade is slow, bids his wife and four children good-bye and hits the road. His current tour he financed by selling autographed pictures of himself.

Died:

Cowper, H. B., Toronto, Ont., retired office furniture manufacturer (74). Dickie, Edwin, Toronto, Ont., prominent Liberal (83). Gough, Dr. P. A., Halifax, N.S., leader of the Nova Scotia secession movement (56). Haywood, P. W., Toronto, Ont., well-known silver manufacturer (53). Holmes, R. A., Toronto, Ont., director of physiotherapy, Toronto Western Hospital (51). Macintosh, Preble, Montreal, Que., chartered accountant (75). Ferchard, H. L., Montreal, Que., retired executive Dominion Textiles Company (69). Reid, W. H., Toronto, Ont., designer of the gold rose bowl which will be presented to Their Majesties on behalf of the people of Canada (68). Rogers, E. S., Toronto, Ont., vice-president Rogers Radio Tubes, Limited (38).



ADAPTATION OF A
FAMOUS OLD SOUTHERN
ORIGINAL



IF YOU'VE ever been "way down south" in the vicinity of New Orleans, you'll certainly have vivid memories of the celebrated Creole cookery. For here were created the dishes that marked an age of leisureed hospitality. Fabulous foods they were, French of inspiration, and decidedly "Southern" in the lavishness of their preparation. One such was gumbo Creole, a sumptuous soup.

Hours before a special feast, a great kettle of chickens was set to simmering. Then, as it bubbled softly, rich and varied seasonings were measured, mixed, and mingled with the broth. Plump, juicy okra and many another vegetable were added, just in time to cook to luscious perfection.

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Canada's Clipped Wings

BY FLIGHT COMMANDER A. H. SANDWELL

THE limitation of profits from the manufacture and sale of armaments is as much an accepted credo in civilized or democratic countries today as is the secrecy of the ballot. In principle no reasonable person can be found to say a word against it. But when it is carried to lengths that threaten the very existence of vital industries and is administered in a manner demonstrably destructive to efficiency and rapid production, it becomes a boomerang.

Bill 38 (The Defence Purchases, Profits Controls and Financing Act, 1939) and particularly Section 7, which limits to 5 per cent the profits which may be derived from non-competitive contracts for armaments, including aircraft, was slipped (not to say railroaded) through the House of Commons late one night after most of the members had gone home for the week-end. It had a stormy passage through the Senate, but, being a Finance Bill, finally emerged with a few comparatively unimportant amendments, and may by now be awaiting the Royal assent. By passing it, the astute Senators cut the

ground away from under the feet of the Administration, who would have been only too glad to tell the electors, "Well, we tried to protect your interests, but the wicked, capitalistic Senate threw you to the wolves."

It was said in the House that Section 7 of this Bill represented the will of the "people." If that be so, it lends added force to the remark of one of the executives of the Air Transport Association of Canada, who said "Where public opinion is misinformed, it is the duty of the government to enlighten that public opinion rather than blindly to follow its dictates for political ends."

U.S. Gives 10 Per Cent

Since public opinion is, if not misinformed, at least largely uninformed about the manufacture of aircraft, let us look at Section 7 of this Bill and see what it really means. The profit on a non-competitive contract is limited to 5 per cent, per annum (point 1), of the average amount of capital employed on that particular contract (point 2), and the amount of

such average capital will be determined by the Purchasing Board (point 3).

Dealing with point 1, it may be stated quite flatly at the outset that 5 per cent per annum is not enough. I am not in a position to discuss whether it might be enough in the case of some stable, well-capitalized heavy industries. So far as the manufacture of aircraft is concerned, it is ridiculous. Here are the reasons: Building aircraft is one of the most intermittent and fluctuating businesses in the world. There are long periods of profitless non-production between contracts, during which overhead goes steadily on, and at least the nucleus of a skilled and highly-paid staff has to be held together. The erroneous impression that large profits are being and have been made by the aircraft industry in Canada, which many people may have gained from the debates on this legislation, is most regrettable, because the industry has only managed to keep afloat at all in the past by the continual influx of new capital, the old capital having been dissipated. Finally, the amount of capital employed in the manufacture of aircraft is much smaller relative to the value of the product than in many other industries.

Some years ago the government of the United States passed legislation limiting to 10 per cent the profit to be derived from any individual contract for aircraft. Only last month, the same administration, which is certainly not notorious for undue sympathy with capital, found it necessary to increase to 12 per cent the permissible profit on individual contracts for aircraft (entirely regardless of the amount of capital employed), with the right to carry over through four succeeding years any loss or any deficiency in profit.

Prevents Efficiency

This brings us to point 2, which, from a national point of view, is perhaps even more serious. The calculation of the permissible profit in terms of the average capital employed in the contract is a perfect masterpiece of (one hopes) unintentional sabotage. If one is to get 5 per cent on the average capital employed, and cannot possibly get more, what earthly incentive is there to use that capital efficiently, to speed up production, to run three shifts and turn out three aeroplanes a week instead of running one shift and turning out one aeroplane or half an aeroplane a week. If one cannot make more than 5 per cent, why get in a sweat about pushing on with the job, especially with the prospect of a long wait before the next order comes along? Nothing could have been better calculated to stultify and slow down the production of aircraft, possession of which last September might have changed the course of history, than Section 7. We still need aircraft in large numbers, and what we cannot use, the Old Country will be glad of, and yet Parliament produces a Bill which expressly discourages production by abolishing any profit incentive.

Point 3 opens up a fantastic vista of disagreements, arguments and possible injustices. The determination by the Board of the average amount of capital employed, involving as it will the evaluation of physical assets, machinery, equipment and working capital in each individual case, with suitable allowances for depreciation, expenses incurred in the acquisition of patents or manufacturing rights, and a hundred other details, could provide employment for all the white-collar unemployed in Canada. But that is the only possible advantage, and if one adds the cost of such an army of new civil servants to the cost of the aircraft, plus the miserable 5 per cent, it would undoubtedly be found cheaper in the long run to permit a profit of 50 per cent, and be done with it.

Must Not Kill Industry

The aircraft industry of Canada subscribes wholeheartedly to the principle of limitation of profits. But every member of that industry, and especially those with years of experience in this highly hazardous enterprise, is agast at the implications of Section 7, and convinced that if it goes through it will be the death-knell of Canadian aircraft manufacture.

Very thinly veiled threats were uttered in the House of Commons that if the Canadian industry did not care to accept this Bill, it would be easy to obtain all the necessary aircraft in the United States and Great Britain. Certainly it would, while neither of those countries is engaged in war. But how is the purchase of aircraft abroad going to help employment and industry in Canada? And what are we going to do for sorely needed machines when these become unobtainable from abroad, and our own industry is dead and buried?

Section 7 only applies, we may be told, to non-competitive or negotiated contracts. There is always the possibility of larger profits on competitive contracts. Oh, yes, there's an answer to that, too! Modern aircraft designs are highly proprietary. The parent firm, whether in England, the U.S. or Canada, has its reputation to consider. It will not give carte blanche to any Tom, Dick or Harry to build aircraft to its designs. It will sell manufacturing rights to one selected Canadian firm whose set-up and personnel warrant it in the belief that the product will be worthy of its ancestry. How can the government call for competitive tenders for the construction of some particular type of aircraft when only one Canadian firm is in a position to build and supply those aircraft?

Is it any wonder that Conservative Leader Meighen in the Senate characterized Section 7 as "utterly unworkable and utterly grotesque"?

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I Was Hitler's Buddy

(Continued from last issue)

BY REINHOLD HANISCH

ALL during this time, of course, Hitler was living in the deepest misery in Vienna. He was so poor and so ill fed that he was hardly conscious of any needs, and his poverty prevented him from having anything to do with women. Besides, his queer idealism about love would have prevented him from any frivolous adventures. If there is any gossip about this, it is just slander. Hitler certainly wasn't the kind of man at that time for any girl to fall in love with. His poor clothes, the tangled hair falling down over his dirty collar, these are the reasons that he probably never knew any more than a yearning.

During this time Hitler was more engaged in debate than in painting. He was often ridiculed, and when I returned from peddling his cards all day I used to have to listen to his complaints. Of course I always advised him to do more work and less debating; I wanted to rent a small private room, in the hope that his will to work would improve if he got out of the Asylum. Too, Hitler's work, done under these conditions, was of very poor quality and made selling very difficult. I could never sell a picture in the better shops of the first district. In the suburbs I was paid three to five kronen a picture, and even so I was glad to find a buyer.

Hitler often promised to become more diligent, but as soon as I went out in the morning he went back to his old practices. In the morning he wouldn't begin work until he'd read several newspapers, and if anyone should come in with another newspaper he'd read that too. Meanwhile the orders I brought in weren't carried out. But if I reproached him he only said that an artist needed inspiration. Once I told him, to his great dismay, that he was no artist. The sort of work he did wasn't the work of artists but of daubers.

FOR a long time I had confidence in his artistic ability because he had told us that he graduated from an academy of art. And then I myself hadn't enough confidence to undertake anything on my own, though the dependence on him made me sick. But it wasn't until 1932 that I learned he had twice applied for admission to the Academy and been refused. If I had known this at that time I would have achieved much more.

The Academy had advised Hitler to become a technician in the building trade. But in that case he would have had to begin as a mason, and Hitler, as I have said, was never fit for regular work and never did any manual work.

He could never stand any criticisms of his paintings. Once he painted a picture of sea surf, with some rocks, and handed it to me telling me to take it to Ebedeser on the Opernring. Mr. Ebedeser only said, "That's nothing, absolutely nothing." Then I often went with him to the City Hall Museum and showed him watercolors that he might use as models. He picked out those of lesser quality and remarked that they were no better than his. So I told him that he must not take the worst examples, but look at something by Richard Moser, or two interiors by Rudolf von Alt, the home of the painter Amerling and an altar painting, that hung there together. I pointed out the easy manner of this painting and compared the heavy way his turned out. He wouldn't listen to that, so later I told him that I had just been trying to help him progress and make money, and at last he realized this. You can imagine how difficult it was to work with him and get along with him.

THE Viennese views that Hitler painted in the Asylum were mostly patterned after postcards, using just a few patterns and always the same motifs. Once I had an order for him to paint the Church in the Gumpendorferstrasse, and, since a postcard wasn't to be found, I urged him to draw it from nature. We went down early one morning, but Hitler couldn't make the drawing. He used all sorts of excuses: it was too cold, his fingers were too stiff. Today, knowing that he had had no academic background, I can explain his clumsiness. It is also characteristic of his watercolors that there are few figures in them.

On my rounds one day I went to a small manufacturer of frames in the Grosse Schiffgasse, a little street in the Jewish Ghetto. There I met a dealer in antiques called Siegfried Tausky who showed me a silhouette on gilt glass and asked if I could do work like that. When I said I could he gave me a piece of the glass and I worked out a silhouette of a lady on it. Thereupon Tausky gave me a larger piece of glass and asked me to make a "Schubert evening concert" with a number of figures. As I didn't know at that time who Schubert was I turned this over to Hitler. He produced a postcard when I asked him how he was going to draw Schubert, and accepted the job. The next day I met Tausky again and he gave me another plate to work on. I worked on it all that day and the next day and finally finished it, and then went to get the other plate from Hitler. He hadn't finished, so I watched him work all the next day until it was done. When at last he gave it to me I asked him how much to charge for it, and he said a hundred kronen. I made him realize how impossible it was to get such an enormous sum; finally he told me to get as much as I could. I reached an agreement with Tausky about the price, and he paid me, but I was amazed to find out that he liked my work better than Hitler's. He gave me steady work and offered me a fixed price.

HITLER wanted to know Tausky's address, because while working on the Schubert plate he had another new idea. He thought that by etching on gilded glass a new method might be found for the prevention of counterfeiting banknotes. In this case I think Hitler was right. He noticed, no doubt, that there

was something wrong with me, and asked me to give him a list of all my customers. But I refused, making excuses and putting him off on the pretext that I had urgent errands to run. Just then he had finished a watercolor of the Parliament in Vienna which he had worked on more attentively than usual, and hoped to sell in a better shop. As I was better dressed I was supposed to call on the shops; this time he went with me. But again all attempts were unsuccessful; I wasn't even asked the price. People shrugged their shoulders when I offered it to them, and one said that it was just too poor a piece of work. Hitler had expected a lot of it, so of course he was disconsolate, yet I couldn't find the words to console him.

And so he told me to go and sell the picture by myself. For days I walked around, getting very small offers, but still thinking I could get more for the picture. I felt sorry for Hitler; he had daubed for more than eight days at this. Finally he had no more money left and he urged me to sell it, so I got twelve kronen from the frame-maker Reiner. He gave me six kronen at once, and this I gave to Hitler, taking the six to come later as my share.

The next day I wanted to deliver something that had been ordered a fortnight before, a birthplace in

Bohemia drawn from a photograph. The woman who was buying it was going to take it home as a gift and I had promised faithfully to deliver it on time, since Hitler had assured me that he would have it ready. When I asked him about it he told me a story about a political debate. Again he had not finished the work. This put me in the position of facing the woman as a liar, so I was very excited. At such laziness I was very angry and resentful.

Hitler said he needed to be in the mood for artistic work. I called him a hunger artist, and he called me a house servant, because I had once told him that I worked as a servant in Berlin. I replied that I was not ashamed of any kind of work, I had tried many different kinds and never shirked anything. After these quarrels I moved from the Asylum, looked for a private lodging and decided to work independently.

When I went to Reiner to collect the six kronen owing to me I found a gentleman in the shop asking Reiner who I was. Reiner told him that I had painted the Parliament, and the gentleman asked me to call on him at his home in Doebeling. He was a bank director, and gave me a large order. Within a few days I delivered to him three watercolors that he approved, and he gave me an order for seventy watercolors of Austrian folk costumes. On my way home I was very happy,

figuring out that the income of this work would mean quite a bit of money for me. I was in my best humor.

IT WAS in the late afternoon, and everything seemed to me brighter and more beautiful. I was looking joyfully into the future. Then I met on the Favoritenplatz with a postcard salesman called Loeffler, a Jew who also stayed in the Asylum, and was one of Hitler's circle of acquaintances. I asked him what news there was from the Asylum, and he reproached me for having misappropriated a picture by Hitler. In astonishment I asked which picture he meant. Hitler, he told me, had said I defrauded him of the watercolor of the Parliament. When I denied it he doubted my word and we had a violent argument. In the middle

of it a policeman walked up and Loeffler told the policeman what the argument was about, so he had us come with him to the Commissariat of Police. Since I had no identification papers I was held.

As I have said, Hitler had noticed that I was trying to get rid of him, because of his laziness, and had asked for the list of customers. I knew that Hitler was an irascible person, and I had been afraid that he would find me anywhere I went. If he lost his shelter in the Night Asylum because of his laziness I was afraid he would descend on me and be a burden to me. So for these reasons I had been living for several weeks under an assumed name. But at the police station, of course, they immediately discovered this, to my disaster. For at that time living under a false name in Vienna was a criminal offense.

But I still hoped that Hitler would clear up this error and that then the whole affair would turn out satisfactorily. I was taken to the Brigittenau Police Commissariat and confronted with Hitler. How great was my disappointment! Hitler, of whom I had thought so highly, whom I had helped so often, whose errands I had done, declared that I had misappropriated a watercolor of his worth fifty kronen. When I objected that I had given him his share of the twelve kronen paid for it he denied this. He denied, too, that he had told me to sell the picture as best I could. I testified that I had sold the picture to a dealer in the IXth District, but I didn't tell the dealer's name because I thought that if the bank director found out that it had not been I who had painted the Parliament he might

(Continued on Page 10)

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Chronicles of Happiness

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

"My Wife and I: The Story of Louise and Sydney Homer," by Sydney Homer. Macmillan, \$4.

RUMOR to the contrary, there have been many happy marriages among professional musicians; more than among brokers by a wide margin. But surely no happier marriage has been known in any walk of life than that of Louise Homer, the great contralto, and Sydney Homer, the eminent song-composer. Now, Mr. Homer at the age of 75, with a wife still blooming though nearing 70 tells their life-story. It covers a considerable period, for they were married in January, 1895—poor but ambitious young folk, hopeful but uncertain of what fate held in store for them.

For them it has been happiness all the way; and Mr. Homer tells the tale intimately but tastefully and with unflagging charm. It is not a mere chronicle of dates and contacts, for he is a thoughtful man with a literary turn of mind and often pauses to give readers the benefit of his reflections. He was born of a cultured New England family in 1864. His mother was a deaf mute and his father was stone deaf from the age of ten, though retaining speech. Into their home music did not enter, but the impulse to a musical career came over Sydney at 17 and he was able to spend five years at Leipzig and Munich. His chief teacher was Rheinberger, and one of his fellow students a youth of his own age, whose original ideas outraged professors. His name was Richard Strauss.

In 1894 Sydney Homer had been back in Boston for some years, teaching Harmony and Theory. One day a young lady from Westchester, Pennsylvania, named Louise Beaty, came to see him. She had been a stenographer fully conscious that she possessed a fine contralto voice, and had saved enough money to study singing in Boston, then the chief centre of musical education in America. She wished also to extend her knowledge by the study of Theory.

In a few months' time they took a chance and got married, she helping the family budget by small choir and concert engagements. In 1898 they decided to borrow money from relatives and go to Paris for study. Neither dreamed that in four years Louise Homer would be back in America as chief contralto of the Metropolitan Opera House, and giving fame to her husband by singing his songs. But she would never have made such progress without the guidance of such a husband. She had great luck in teachers also, a well inspired vocal instructor, Fidele Koenig, and Paul Lherie (the original Don Jose in "Carmen") in acting.

Shortly after her arrival in Paris Maurice Grau, director of the Metropolitan Opera House gave her an audition; told her to obtain a year's experience in French provincial opera houses and promised to bear her name in mind. She went to Vichy and Angers and sang for a pittance. She was an instant success on her debut in Donizetti's forgotten "Favorita." Her first appearance in Paris was at a concert organized by "re-jected composers." She sang a song by Savard. Other composers who presented original works were Vincent D'Indy and Charissou. The sensation of the evening was an orchestral work by a young man who had affronted conventionalists by proposing to tell a story in music. His name was Dukas, and his work "The Sorcerer's Apprentice."

Early in 1899 Louise Homer's destiny was assured. She was engaged for Covent Garden, where Maurice Grau was co-manager. At her London debut in May of that year her voice and beauty as Amneris in "Aida" won her instant fame. When brought over to New York in the summer of 1900 she had already sung two hundred performances of important contralto roles in two years; not bad for a girl who six years previously had been a stenographer without much musical education. Her rapid rise is probably unexampled, but reading these intimate pages it is plain that the best asset an ambitious singer can have is a devoted husband of complete musical training.

The Canadian public knew Louise Homer well for a quarter of a century—Massey Hall became almost as familiar to her as the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Homer mentions her two earliest appearances there. The first was at the Royal Concert given in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York in October 1901. On that occasion on brief notice she taught Emma Calve and Fritz Scheff, who were also participating, to sing "God Save the King" in English. The next night, Marcella Sembrich and she sang Elsa and Ortrud in "Lohengrin" each for the first time in America, one of the red letter nights in the history of Massey Hall. The writer reviewed both of these appearances for the Toronto Mail and Empire, and it was his pleasure to pen many another glowing tribute in years to come.

Louise Homer managed to combine motherhood with an artistic career and to rear four handsome daughters. It did not prevent her from being a great figure in German, French and Italian opera and the finest Orpheus of modern times. Fame did not make either of the Homers less lovable than they were as beginners in Boston.

Father and Son

"The Midas Touch," by Margaret Kennedy. Macmillan, \$2.75.

BY MARY DALE MUIR

THOSE who have read "The Constant Nymph" will recognize with pleasure Margaret Kennedy's verve and keen craftsmanship in the writing of her latest novel, "The Midas Touch." With the sureness with which she handles her story throughout—never letting any situation, however small, get away from her for a moment—ever reaching out and drawing in new strands or picking up old ones to weave into the final pattern—she introduces us, in the very beginning, to the central figure, Evan Jones. Though his character unfolds somewhat as the story progresses he remains in our minds to the end as what Lydia, in parting from him, summed him up. "She saw him as she had seen him first of all—It was an impression of youth, vigor, good temper and charm, qualified by a strain of unmistakable cadishness."

Unlike most others in the story, Evan Jones has the power to keep people eddying about him and though, like the rest, he is eventually eddying around Corris Morgan, colossus of wealth, he is at the very centre of the whirl and quite powerful enough in his own personality to create counter eddies about himself should he so wish. It is a strange situation that the author develops, this meeting of father and unrecognized son, both so powerfully drawn together and back with the Midas touch that transmutes base metal into gold, turning distrust in others into confidence, making sales where previously sales were impossible. Strange, too, how the tale unfolds around the true vision of the fortune-teller; again, driving on and on through the night merely because of the pleasure he derived from it. There are, however, incidents in the episode of Evan and Lydia that give one to wonder but these are so slight

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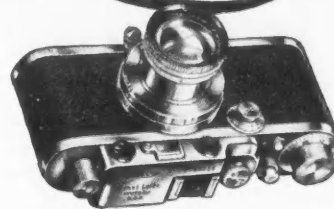
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that they are readily swallowed up in the compactness of the novel as a whole.

All in all, "The Midas Touch" provides meat for the thinker; a well planned and skillfully executed piece of writing for the literary-minded and a really fine story that can be appreciated by everyone.

Out From Germany

"Escape to Life," by Erika and Klaus Mann. Thomas Allen, \$4.00.

BY EDWARD DIX

ERIKA and Klaus Mann are sharing with their father Thomas Mann his voluntary exile in America. Their book is a personal record of their activities among the German intellectuals who like themselves fled the Third Reich to make the best of things in a new and unfamiliar world. Of these men and women—actors, artists, writers, musicians—the authors give a sympathetic and detailed account. They were all known to Erika and Klaus Mann in Germany and in America they have kept in touch. Erika and Klaus Mann feel that America, like Prussia when it extended its hospitality to the French Huguenots, will have no cause to regret its present kindness to liberal and progressive German refugees.

"Escape to Life" is interesting for its portrait of German intellectual life

immediately after the War and before the rise of Hitler to power. As part of that scene, although they were both still very young, the Manns had every opportunity to see and to judge and the contrast they draw between those days and modern Germany is all the more vivid and shocking.

Readers will enjoy their portrait of the author of "Buddenbrooks." In a letter of his which they place at the head of the chapter devoted to him, Thomas Mann tells his two eldest children that "the German people are going through a hard school. For long they have needed such a discipline and one thing they are certain to learn in it—indeed, unless all signs

BOOK SERVICE

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fail, they have already learned it—what freedom means! Freedom, says Thomas Mann, is complex, it is delicate—far more delicate than force. It is not, he says, so simple to live under as force is.

BOOK OF THE WEEK

A Novel to be Read

BY W. S. MILNE

"The Stronghold," by Richard Church. J. M. Dent, \$2.50.

THIS very fine novel is the "Evening Standard" book of the month, and the first recommendation of the English Book Society. The jacket carries a warm recommendation from no less distinguished a man of letters than Hugh Walpole. All in all, the dice are pretty well loaded against it when it comes into the hands of a hardened reviewer. "So they all say it's good do they? Well, it had better be." It is. You cannot read the first thirty pages without surrendering yourself completely to the book. It is a sequel, in some sense, to "The Porch" in that it carries further the story of John Quickshott and Dorothy Sinner, and is pervaded by the memory of the dead young poet, Mouncer. But it most emphatically stands on its own feet as a complete whole.

Quickshott is a young Civil Servant in London in 1914. He is determined to become a doctor, and the book is a record of his mental and spiritual growth, and that of Dorothy, against a background of war and tragedy. It is a novel of young love wisely and sympathetically told, not romantically or sentimentally, nor with the lofty detachment of a psychological study. Although the war plays a

large part in the unfolding of the story, as it played a large part in the lives of all of us in those years, this is not primarily a war book. It is a book about human beings, wilful, passionate, tender, stoical, puzzled. One lays the book down with a strong sense of the realism of the people one has been reading about. Even the young poet, dead before the start of the story, becomes real. The author, himself a poet, dares to quote from the imaginary works of the imaginary poet, and from the verses quoted, one receives a picture of what Mouncer must have been like. It is all utterly convincing.

Quickshott is not by any means a completely lovable character, but he is a believable character, and the author has made us understand him and sympathize with him. The supporting figures are as surely drawn as the chief characters, and leave very definite pictures in the mind. The style is of that lucid and effortless clarity which only those who have agonized to attain it can fully appreciate. All in all, this is one of the most satisfying novels I have read for some years. I hope that it will share the popularity that other books about doctors seem to achieve. It is too good to go a-begging.

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New Poetry

"Scarlet Anne," by Theda Kenyon. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.25.
"Collected Poems, 1922-1938," by Mark Van Doren. Oxford. \$3.50.
"Kings and the Moon," by James Stephens. Macmillan. \$1.65.
"Dead Reckoning," by Kenneth Fearing. Macmillan. \$1.50.
"By Stubborn Stars and Other Poems," by Kenneth Leslie. Ryerson. \$1.50.
"Leaves in the Wind," by Virna Sheard. Ryerson. \$1.50.

BY EDGAR McINNIS

MISS KENYON has brought off a very difficult feat. In spite of the impetus which "John Brown's Body" gave to attempts at novels in verse, few of the young poets who attempted that form seemed to be able to tell a good story, and even fewer to write good poetry. Miss Kenyon does both; and though her book isn't another "John Brown's Body" in either the scope of its theme or the sustained excitement of its narrative, it's none the less a thoroughly attractive story on its own merits in both these respects.

"Scarlet Anne" is Mistress Anne Hutchinson, one of the most appealing figures in the history of early New England. Those were the days when it could be written: "If any man count religion as twelve and the world as thirteen, such an one hath not the spirit of a true New England man." Anne Hutchinson was thoroughly in that spirit, and she was not one to have her religion dictated to her by anyone else. Emigrating to America in search of religious freedom, she found that the Puritan colony at Boston looked with an unfriendly eye on any nonconformity. When Anne undertook to interpret the sermons to some of the women who found them difficult to follow, the authorities became uneasy. When she went on to give her own comments, they became hostile. And when Anne upheld her views, and actually out-argued the scandalized ministers, she became obviously a disruptive influence who must be got rid of; and exile from the community meant a loss of protection which eventually led to her death at the hands of the Indians.

Miss Kenyon lends color and fire to this story. Anne is a vivid and a vital figure, and her experiences make a swinging narrative in which the sense of conflict within a narrow community is admirably portrayed. The sense of emotional tension over fundamental issues is excellently conveyed in poetic passages which are a natural and an appropriate medium. Miss Kenyon's verse is alive and vigorous without being rhetorical or exaggerated. She has grasped the spirit of her tale and given it an expression which brings out its full quality of passion and tragedy.

MARK VAN DOREN, in "Jonathan Gentry," has shown his ability to handle narrative in poetry; but his real gifts are on the lyric side. His collected verse, which covers the period of his active writing, brings out clearly the quiet and subdued quality of his poetry with its somewhat disillusioned attitude. His outlook is that of a man who senses the precariousness of life and the imminence of defeat that awaits the living. Perhaps it is this quality of acceptance which robs his poetry of a measure of intensity and keeps it out of the first rank of contemporary verse. But it is still poetry of a most commendable quality; and if Van Doren must rank as a minor poet, he is at least one of the leading minor poets in America.

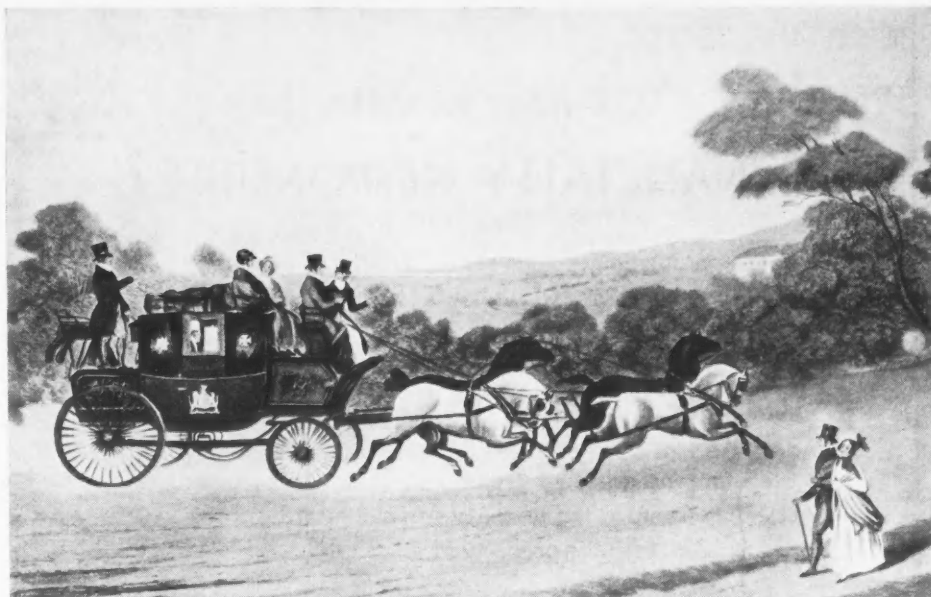
VAN DOREN'S verse is simple and his meaning is straight-forward. Both James Stephens and Kenneth Fearing, in quite diverse ways, represent a more cryptic style in which the plain meaning of their words is quite different from the meaning—often a somewhat obscure meaning—of their poems. Stephens is something of a mystic who conveys his thought under cover of a rather remote symbolism which an uninitiated reader finds at times difficult to follow. In "Kings and Tanists," for example, one might guess that he was reflecting on the abdication and yet not be quite sure what he was trying to say about it. But his poems purely as word-patterns have something almost hypnotic about them at times; and when his meaning approaches clarity, as in "Mighty Mother," he reveals a pictorial quality which is unfailingly attractive.

Mr. Fearing is even more deliberately allusive, and his poems are more modern in both their rhythm and their imagery. They are also even more difficult; but to make up for that, they give a sense of a real passion which his rather tortuous verses convey with surprising effectiveness. It is an impression of an intense revolt against the precariousness and the futility which he finds in the modern world. His poems have the drive of a sincere emotion and a direct concern with actual life; and when they approach relatively close to directness of expression, as in "Memo," they have a real effectiveness in conveying that emotion to the reader.

MR. LESLIE has a true poetic sense which shows to best advantage in the sonnets which make up the first half of his present volume. They embody a central thought and express it with clarity and felicity. In some curious way his other lyrics tend to fall short in both these respects, and to be somewhat slender in their content and of only partial effectiveness in their expression. But at its best his poetry has a sensitive and a pictorial quality and an ease and sincerity in manner which give promise of real development.

MISS SHEARD at her best has much of this same sensitive quality, accompanied by a quiet sincerity which is most impressive. She has a real deftness with metre and a talent for colorful description which mark a true lyric gift. It is very unevenly sustained in this volume, and I can't say I care much for her more elfin moods; but her best serious work I find quite impressive and very attractive indeed.

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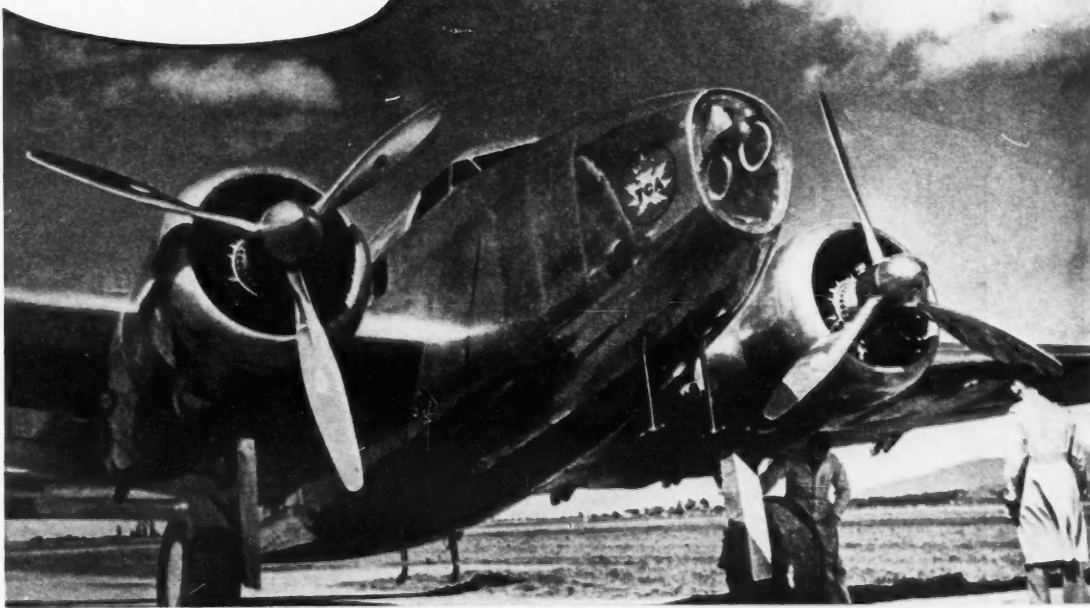
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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

The King Has a Right to Mr. King

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THIS being the first occasion on which the King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions beyond the Seas has ever visited in person, during his reign, one of his Dominions in which his sovereign powers are constitutionally divided between a federal and local authority, it is not surprising that some misconceptions have arisen as to the proper procedure and etiquette.

The most extraordinary of these misconceptions is the idea that His Majesty ought not to be accompanied by a senior Minister of the Dominion Government throughout this tour.

On an official trip of this kind, His Majesty is absolutely entitled, and very urgently requires, to be accompanied by at least one of the most responsible ministers of the Government which advises him in relation to the exercise of his sovereignty in the territory in which he is traveling.

IF THE Dominion Government were still subordinate to the government in London, it would probably be proper, if not indeed necessary, for His Majesty to be accompanied throughout this tour by a member of the British Government, presumably the Secretary responsible for looking after the relations of the British Government with that of the Dominion. But in the state of affairs which has existed tacitly almost since the beginning of this century and certainly since the Great War, and which has been declared and legally regularized by the Statute of Westminster, such a proceeding would be utterly impossible. No member of the British Government now has any official status in relation to the King in the Dominion of Canada, and no member of the British Government could accompany him on such a tour without completely laying aside his Cabinet responsibilities. Since nobody would believe that he had laid aside his Cabinet responsibilities, it is obviously most undesirable that any such minister should accompany his Majesty.

BUT it has been claimed by some that the Provincial Governments have as much or more right to ac-

company the King, each within its own territory, than the Dominion Government. This is a most unreasonable claim. It is true that the Provincial Governments do administer, within their own territories, a small portion of the sovereign powers of the Crown. But that portion is rigidly limited to the fields set forth in a section of the British North America Act; and not only so, but their powers of legislation even in those fields are strictly subordinate to the power of the Dominion Government. Their subordination is exactly that which used to exist between the Dominion Government and the Government in London; their every legislative act requires the assent of a representative of the Crown who acts in the name and on the advice of the higher government, and who may refuse his assent or reserve it for the King's pleasure, which means for the decision of the higher government.

THE Dominion Government is therefore responsible for the exercise of the royal power in all matters not specifically assigned to the provinces, and in a supervisory capacity for the exercise of that power in matters of legislation even in the spheres which have been assigned to the provinces. It is quite inconceivable therefore that His Majesty should proceed anywhere within the Dominions, in an official capacity, without having at hand a senior minister, and preferably the Prime Minister, of the Dominion Government. The presence of this minister is not merely a safeguard to His Majesty, who is entitled to have somebody upon whom to cast responsibility for all his official acts, but is also a very valuable symbol of the unity of the Dominion of which he is the King. To have His Majesty handed over from one set of advisers to another at every inter-provincial boundary would be not only exceedingly awkward, but would constitute a public declaration that Canada has not, and does not hope to have, any more unity than exists between, let us say, Northern Ireland and Eire.

IN EVERY respect, with the single exception of his failure to provide himself with a consort, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King is the ideally qualified person to accompany His Majesty upon this tour. He is not only the Prime Minister but also the Secretary of State for External Affairs—and External Affairs will constitute a large part of the business of the trip. (It is, as we pointed out some weeks ago, most satisfactory and fortunate that the King is able to take with him on his visit to the United States an adviser who is a North American statesman, well known in the Republic where in his youth he filled important functions, and absolutely exempt from the suspicion with which a section of the American people are apt to regard almost any statesman from the United Kingdom.) Though still in his prime, he is one of the oldest men in the Cabinet, and with the exception of Senator Dandurand, who has no portfolio, he has by far the longest experience of public life.

If he did not go himself the task would presumably fall on the Minister of Justice or the Secretary of State, both of whom are able and admirable men, but neither of whom represents the Dominion as a whole in the manner in which Mr. King does.

Mr. King has a large—for a bachelor an astonishingly large—acquaintance with etiquette and the amenities of social procedure in high circles, and can be counted upon not only to commit no errors himself, but to aid in smoothing over the errors of other and less experienced persons. He will neither efface himself nor obtrude himself unduly.

But of all proposals concerning the King's proper companion and adviser, that which nominates the Governor-General for that office is the most preposterous. It is so preposterous that it could not even be put forward, but for the accident that Lord Tweedsmuir has now been several years in Canada and has acquired a wide and accurate knowledge of the Canadian people. But it is perfectly possible that at the next Royal Visit the Governor-General may be a man who has only arrived in Canada three months earlier, and who is more of a stranger to the country than the King himself.

In any event, the Governor-General is simply the person who represents the King at those times when His Majesty cannot be personally present in Canada. As soon as His Majesty arrives in Canada the Governor-General to all intents and purposes ceases to exist. He cannot "advise" the King in the name of the Canadian people, for he himself requires to be "advised" precisely as the King does.

Hitler's Buddy

(Continued from Page 7)

withdraw the order he had given me. At the trial two days later I had regained better spirits. I was asked again where I had sold the picture, and I withheld the name of the dealer as before. My prison mates had already told me that I would certainly be sentenced for living under a false name, so I didn't take much pains with my defense. Perhaps I could have pointed out that Hitler couldn't possibly paint a picture worth fifty kronen. I don't know whether this would have shattered Hitler's testimony immediately. The only desire I had was to get out of it as soon as possible, and I hadn't much confidence in the justice of my case. After all, I was a poor devil and I had lived under a false name. Appearances were against me. I was sure I'd be sentenced, so it all made no difference to me. Hitler persisted in his false accusation, and as the payment and the other things had all been arranged orally, I couldn't furnish any proof of my denials. I was sentenced to a short term. After the sentence had been passed I called to Hitler, "When and where will we see each other again to make a settlement?"

But I was reprimanded by the judge for this, and threatened with further punishment.

A FEW days later I was at liberty, so of course my first errand was to the picture-maker Reiner. The bank director had already been inquiring for the watercolors. So then I worked from early morning until late at night, with neither Sundays nor holidays.

One day I was in a coffeehouse in the Wallensteinstrasse and met an Italian who also lived in the Asylum. He recognized me as soon as he saw me and told me that Hitler was very much blamed on my account in the Asylum. He was in great need and was probably longing for another partner to help him. Here and there he was getting a little money. This, I thought, must be from the government pension I have already mentioned.

The Italian asked me why I hadn't called him as a witness. He had been sitting beside us, he said, and had heard Hitler urge me to sell the watercolor so that he could pay the rent. And he had met me the next day and been present when I gave Hitler the six kronen. He insisted that I must denounce Hitler for giving false witness. But I didn't follow his advice. Several years have passed since then, and I have discarded this dishonesty of Hitler from my mind. I have been ashamed to let the people I know now learn about this affair. Desire for revenge didn't dissipate my fear of gossip.



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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 13, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

What Happened to Business and Finance in the Great War?—Here's the Answer

BY PAUL CARLISS

WHEN on July 18, 1914, the world was flashed around the world that Austria had declared war on Serbia, a flood of selling orders swamped the stock exchanges of Europe and North America.

The steady liquidation, which for several days preceding the actual outbreak of hostilities had carried the price of stocks down to new lows for the year or longer, suddenly became a mad rush to turn securities into cash.

At the close of the morning session on that fateful day the management committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange met to consider what measures might be taken to avoid a financial panic. The afternoon session opened amidst a general feeling of apprehension; and after fifteen minutes of hectic trading the necessity of closing the exchange became obvious. In consequence trading operations were suspended until further notice.

The Standard Mining Exchange and the Montreal Stock Exchange followed the same course; while on July 31 the London and New York Exchanges also closed.

To-day it is by no means certain that the same procedure would be adopted by the leading security markets; in fact the notable increase in their facilities for coping with panic conditions—such as prevailed in 1929 and 1931—and the experience gained as a result of the last war may very well make it possible for the exchanges to continue to function more or less normally in the event of war.

However, the purpose of this article is not to predict the future but to record the past. As briefly as possible, therefore, we hasten to review the principal events of the period 1914-1918 from the standpoint of the business man and investor. It is hoped that this information may prove useful as a clue to a future clouded by uncertainties and the constant threat of war.

Boom of 1900-1912

To put the war period in its true perspective as far as Canada is concerned it is advisable to recall the significant background of the early years of the century which immediately preceded the war and which served as the setting for the greatest drama of our era.

For Canada, the turn of the century marked a definite milestone in our economic history. Commencing with the year 1900 there occurred for more than a decade the greatest period of expansion that this country has ever known. The growth in population, the increased activity in industry, the rise in foreign trade, proceeded at a more rapid pace than ever before or since.

Construction, mining, speculation—each of these contributed to a general prosperity which in many ways foreshadowed the boom days of the late 1920's. The following table indicates the progress made during this period in terms of several important items in our national balance sheet.

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN PROGRESS 1901-1912

| | 1901 | 1912 |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Population | 5,371,315 | 7,467,000 |
| Production: | | |
| Agriculture | \$191,953,420 | \$557,344,100 |
| Mining | \$65,797,911 | \$135,048,296 |
| Manufacturing | \$181,053,375 | \$1,165,975,639* |
| Trade | \$386,593,157 | \$874,697,794 |
| Railway Mileage | 18,140 | 26,727 |
| Bank Deposits | \$349,573,327 | \$1,102,910,383 |

*1911. The period 1900-1912 was characterized by abnormally active railway construction, intensive industrial development, the formation of many new companies, numerous mergers, and every indication of widespread prosperity.

Depression of 1913

Then followed the depression of 1913. Money became tight, the market declined and prices generally were depressed. The previous year or two had marked a slight slowing up in industrial activity in the United States and, as usual, this reaction seemed to set off a business recession in Canada. Such was the situation at the beginning of the war.

The outbreak of war quite naturally had the effect at first of accentuating this depressed condition. The following quotation from the Canada Year Book of 1914 gives a clear picture of that time:

"The financial stringency and business depression, which became marked in the latter half of 1913, was not improved at the commencement

In response to many requests from readers for a record of events of war of 1914-18 and the influence exerted on business, investments, prices, etc., by these events, we are pleased to present in this issue an article on this subject prepared by Mr. Carliss at our request.

While an effort has been made to cover as much ground as possible in the limited space available, no discussion of the possible consequences of another world conflict has been attempted; rather the writer has restricted himself to a presentation of factual information in the hope that this may prove of some value to those who are responsible for formulating plans and policies for the future.

In a succeeding article, Mr. Carliss will discuss the points of similarity and difference between the events of 1914-18 and conditions prevailing at that time, with the events and conditions of the present time. Practical suggestions will be offered for the benefit of both business men and investors desirous of preserving their assets and capital in the face of potential disaster.

of the new year (1914), and with the outbreak of war, conditions rapidly became worse.

"Many factories either closed down completely, reduced working hours, or laid off numbers of employees. The temporary cessation of ocean transportation, with the consequent cutting off of sources of supply of raw materials and of markets for both agricultural and manufactured products, and the general uncertainty caused by the war, had a most depressing effect on business and industry all over Canada.

"As the war progressed, however, and it was seen that the trade routes were safe, and that prompt measures had been taken to safeguard the banking situation, confidence returned, and efforts were made to keep the factories running to the greatest possible extent. Gifts by the federal and provincial governments of supplies of

understand it now was scarcely known at that time, most transactions being of an investment nature.

The decline in stocks was nevertheless a serious affair and constituted a menace to the soundness of the credit and banking situation.

With the closing of the exchanges loans with brokers and in turn their loans with the chartered banks became frozen. No forced selling was precipitated for the very good reason that it was impossible to sell. In due course steps were taken to liquidate the weaker accounts, the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange, for instance, acting as a clearing house and arranging for purchases and sales of individual stocks at reasonable levels. A limited amount of "over-the-counter" trading also took place during this period when the exchanges were closed.

In New York the brokers found

that within a few days after the declaration of war by Great Britain, buying orders began to pour in as it came to be realized that American industry stood to benefit enormously from war purchases by the Allied powers.

This bullish enthusiasm gradually overflowed into Canada; but nevertheless when restricted trading was resumed on October 15, 1914, minimum prices (those prevailing at the closing of the market on July 28th) were set and no transactions were published. It was not until the mid-summer of 1916 that the necessity for minimum prices was deemed to have ended and this restriction of free trading abolished.

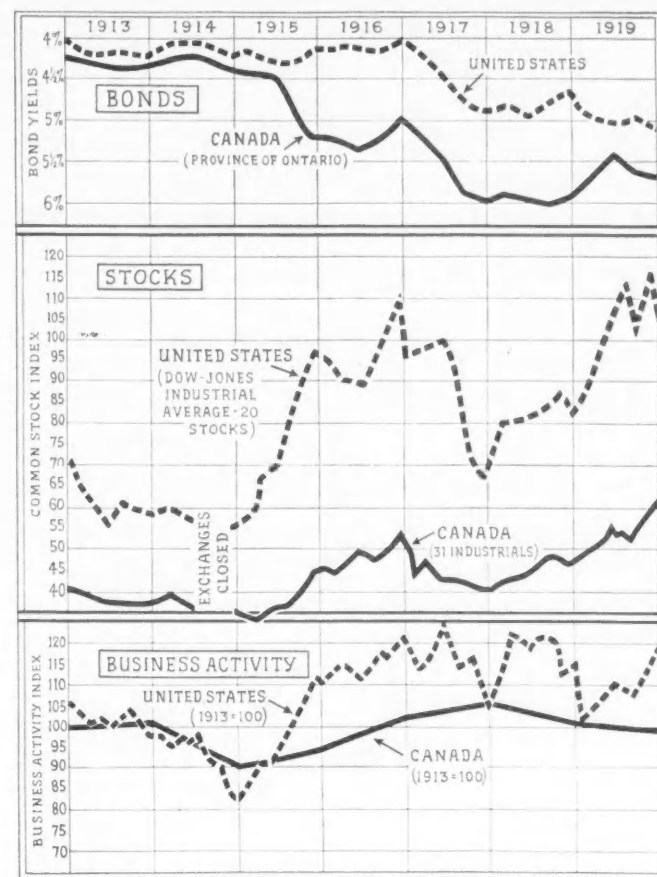
Stock and Bond Prices

The trend of common stock prices in Canada during 1914, and after the resumption of trading in 1915, may be seen from a glance at the centre chart at top right of this page, and also from the table (left) of representative Canadian companies whose stocks were actively bought and sold before and during the war.

In the light of recent experience it might have been expected that the commencement of hostilities in 1914 would have resulted in a collapse in bond prices. Such was not the case, however, as may be seen from the chart of government bond yields, top right. In fact it will be seen that prices during 1914 actually firmed up slightly.

This was due to the fact that prior to the war comparatively few federal or provincial government bonds had been issued and these were closely held. Trading was very inactive; and in addition virtually no one at first visualized the tremendous strain which the war was to place on the resources and the credit of our governments.

As the war progressed, and particularly when the Dominion government



entered upon its program of financing by means of large bond issues, the price of bonds naturally declined and the yields rose. By 1918 the return on Ontario issues had reached 6% as compared with 4.25% when the war broke out.

The relatively few corporation bond issues then outstanding experienced somewhat the same market action. The better grade issues declined slightly in the early stages of the war and dropped further later on as interest rates advanced. The more speculative issues of course fell more rapidly—in sympathy with the first collapse in common stock prices. The following table compares the market action of several issues of investment and speculative interests at that time:

PRICE RANGE OF REPRESENTATIVE CANADIAN CORPORATION BONDS

| | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Canada Broad 6% Bonds | 97-92 | 93-91 | 95-93 | 94-90 | 92-90 |
| Canada Cement 6% Bonds | 98-95 | 100-92 | 98-96 | 98-95 | 98-95 |
| Canadian Cotton 5% Bonds | 82-79 | 80-78 | 83-78 | 83-80 | 81-80 |
| Canadian Locomotive 6% Bonds | 98-91 | 90-88 | 96-88 | 95-93 | 90-86 |
| Can. Pacific Railway 4% Debentures | 100-95 | 94-79 | 89-75 | 82-75 | 82-69 |
| Dominion Steel 5% Bonds | 91-84 | 90-85 | 89-85 | 88-85 | 89-84 |
| Lake Superior 5% Bonds | 71-67 | 45-27 | 35-20 | 57-48 | 62-48 |
| Price Brothers 5% Bonds | 82-78 | 78-75 | 87-82 | 85-81 | 85-80 |

War Orders' Stimulation

The relative steadiness in the market for corporation bonds and the rise in the price of common stocks which got under way early in 1915 was of course simply a reflection of the stimulation which the war gave to Canadian industry. Orders for war materials and equipment of all kinds began to flow in; and as yet the business profits tax of 1916 was not a threat to profits.

Some instances of the special business which was received by Canadian companies included several orders for box cars placed by the Russian government with Eastern Steel Car, National Steel Car, and Canadian Car & Foundry. The largest single contract during the first year of the war was said to have been obtained by Canadian Car & Foundry. This was for shrapnel and other shells and was also placed by the Russian government.

(Continued on Page 13)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Recovery's Need

BY P. M. RICHARDS

ACTION of the stock market in recent months has indicated that the state of Europe is not the only factor, and perhaps not even the dominant factor, influencing the future course of business and market prices. The latest of these signs is the decline in the New York stock market following Hitler's speech to the Reichstag, at the same time that the London market was rising.

What—if not the threat of war in Europe—is holding back business on this continent? That it is being held back is evident enough from the very striking lack of materialization of the anticipated spring upturn.

Expectation of that upturn was not based only on wishful thinking—as it must be admitted, similar hopes in the not-distant past have apparently been mainly based—but on the existence of factors concrete and powerful enough, it was thought, to force business into greater activity, namely, the remarkably easy state of credit, the relatively low levels of industrial inventories, the new high in government deficit spending, the accumulated deficiencies of capital goods, the present low level of business and private debt tending to encourage the making of new commitments, and the prospect of unusually large tourist spending to result from the New York and San Francisco fairs. But despite all this, business is lagging, though it is holding up somewhat better in Canada than across the border.

Business "Appeasement"

UNDOUBTEDLY the failure of the government's promised "business-appeasement" program to make headway is a factor in the present lack of business confidence, but there is reason to believe it is not the main factor. Government men say that the attitude taken by the new Secretary of Commerce when he made his Des Moines speech is still administration policy and that it will be actively prosecuted when Mr. Hopkins, who has been ill, is well enough to take up his full duties.

No doubt a convincing business appeasement program and a settlement of Europe's troubles without war would send American business upward, but some shrewd observers are saying that more than that would be necessary if the upmove were to be more than temporary. They believe that the root of business' troubles goes much deeper—that it has to

do with the huge government spending and abnormally high tax rates.

The thought is that there can be no lasting prosperity until capital begins to move freely into the business structure. But before capital will become enterprising, it must have some promise of fair reward. As Standard Statistics puts it, the present situation is that any losses sustained by capital are borne entirely by the investors, but any earnings are taxed so heavily that the entrepreneur has little hope of profiting from his investment. In other words, capital has everything to lose and so little to gain that new investment is discouraged.

Steps Suggested

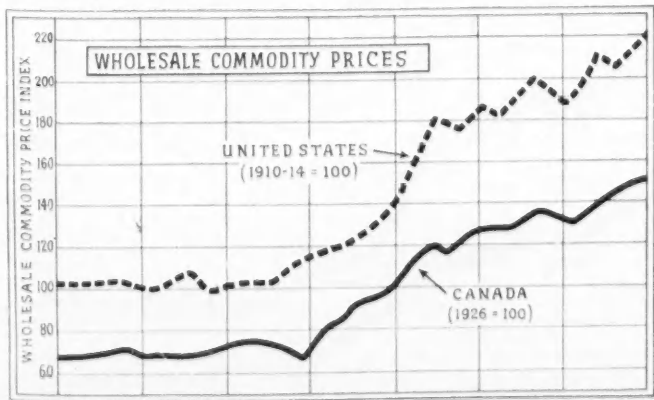
THIS was the main subject of discussion last week of 2,000 business delegates, from every state in the Union, to a United States Chamber of Commerce session at Washington. How to bring about the "free flow of capital into old and new enterprises" essential for business recovery?

George W. Davis, president, summarized a series of steps which he said "suggested themselves". The first was to remove tax deterrents which discourage investment in both established and new enterprises. The second, to abandon unwise public spending policies. Third, to modify laws relating to the issuing and marketing of private securities. Fourth, to discontinue government competition with private enterprise. Fifth, to abandon monetary manipulation and modify the policy of strictly cheap money. Sixth, to modify banking laws to permit greater freedom of private initiative in underwriting security issues. Seventh, to discontinue unnecessary investigations which create apprehension and impose needless burdens upon industry and trade.

Whatever the public verdict on these proposals may be, seemingly the fact remains that it is useless to look for real business recovery without a renewal of private investment in enterprise, and that, in order to make that possible, investment in enterprise must be made a good deal more attractive than it is now. Responsible American business men are convinced that their government must set its financial house in order and drop the almost confiscatory profits taxes before the flow of capital funds into business can be resumed. Because they have little hope of any such development in the early future, they are not optimistic regarding the outlook.

EVENTS OF WAR PERIOD 1914-1918

- June 28—Archduke Ferdinand of Austria assassinated at Sarajevo.
- July 24—Austria serves ultimatum on Serbia.
- July 28—Austria declares war on Serbia. Russia mobilizes. European and Canadian exchanges close.
- July 31—German ultimatum to Russia and France. London, New York (and other American) stock exchanges close.
- August 1—Germany serves ultimatum on France. Germany declares war on Russia.
- August 2—Germany invades France and Belgium.
- August 3—Germany declares war on France.
- August 4—Germany declares war on Belgium; England declares war on Germany.
- August 10—Detroit Stock Exchange opens—first on the Continent.
- August 12—England declares war on Austria.
- August 23—Japan enters war on side of Allies.
- August 24—The Standard (Mining) Exchange opens with minimum prices set.
- October 15—Restricted trading resumed on Toronto and Montreal Exchanges with minimum prices.
- November 5—England declares war on Turkey.
- December 12—New York Stock Exchange re-opens—with minimum prices.
- 1915
- May 7—Sinking of *Lusitania*.
- May 23—Italy enters war on side of Allies.
- 1917
- Feb. 3—United States breaks off diplomatic relations with the German Government.
- March 5—Outbreak of Revolution in Russia.
- April 6—United States declares war on Germany.
- 1918
- January 8—President Wilson states fourteen-point program of world peace.
- September 29—Bulgaria capitulates.
- October 31—Turkey surrenders.
- November 3—Austria-Hungary surrenders.
- November 9—Abdication of Kaiser William II.
- November 11—General Armistice.



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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

GEORGE WESTON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some George Weston stock that you have advised me on from time to time and have always been willing to answer my requests I have made for information, etc. This time I would like to know if the company is keeping up the good showing it has been making. Is the dividend in any danger? I am sorry to keep bothering you like this, but I feel better knowing all the little details.

O. S. R., Toronto, Ont.

In the first quarter of 1939, George Weston continued to show the gain that has been evidenced over the past few years. Operating profits, before charges, were \$197,485—an increase of 23 per cent over the \$160,099 shown a year ago; and an increase of 58 per cent over the \$124,497 reported in 1937. Depreciation provision in the last 3-months period was raised to \$38,124 against \$48,666 in 1938 and \$44,531 two years ago. Net, after income taxes and preferred dividends, amounted to \$86,779, equal to 21 cents a share on the common stock, as compared with \$68,606, or 17½ cents per share a year ago. Thus the current dividend rate of 80 cents per share is being covered by a good margin. Net in 1938 was equal to \$1.12 per share; in 1937, to \$1.02 per share.

LAKE SHORE, PIONEER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Having benefited by your advice in the past, I would appreciate your opinion in reference to the following stocks: Lake Shore, as to the future of the mine and likelihood of continuing the present dividend; Pioneer, the same information; Bralorne, as to the advisability of buying at the present price for a long hold.

F. R. T., Stratford, Ont.

Present production and earnings of Lake Shore Mines appear assured for years to come. The present dividend rate of \$4 a share is closely in line with earnings and expectations and that the prevailing disbursements can be maintained indefinitely.

While the price of Pioneer Gold has declined considerably, following the drop in production, the present dividend of 10 cents a share does not seem to be in any immediate danger. The company has a substantial cash reserve and earnings last year were only slightly down from 1937. An active exploration policy is being pursued and there is also the possibility that ore encouragement may be met with as depth development progresses.

I regard Bralorne Mines as an attractive stock for a hold. The past year was a record one, with revenue, profits and ore reserves all showing a substantial increase over 1937. Dividends last year averaged \$1.05 a share, with the present rate \$1.20 annually, and the outlook for the current year is officially stated to be most encouraging.

MASSEY-HARRIS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Off and on I keep wondering about Massey-Harris common and several times I have almost bought some, but I don't trust my own judgment. What do you think of this stock as a buy at the present time?

V. C. C., Toronto, Ont.

Not much. I think that Massey-Harris' earnings outlook is rather unimpressive at this time, and because of the probable poor treatment that the common would receive in any eventual reorganization, it is a speculation of only moderate attraction.

Despite the fact that sales rose 10 per cent in the fiscal year ended November 30, 1938, adverse foreign exchange rates and increased costs held earnings to 62 cents per common share, against 60 cents in the previous fiscal year. While prospects favor good Canadian and South American sales, political difficulties cloud the European outlook and exchange fluctuations remain a serious and unpredictable factor. Even though refunding of the debentures will ease restrictions against dividend payments, settlement of the arrears of \$41.25 on the preferred will probably involve a recapitalization.

REBAIR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

For some time I have been on the outlook for an opportunity for the small investor to obtain an interest in the Steep Rock Lake hematite ore deposits. The property of the Errington interests (Steep Rock Co., I believe) are too closely held for this purpose. I would like to have your opinion of Rebar Gold Mines as a means of securing a small interest in these hematite deposits.

H. C. W., Saskatoon, Sask.

I am sorry, but outside of the company you mention, I am unable to suggest how you can obtain an interest in the hematite ore deposits to the north of Atikokan, the Steep Rock Iron Mines so far having been privately financed and there seeming little likelihood of any chance of public participation. In fact, I understand American iron concerns are anxious to take a financial interest in the



JOHN IRWIN, of Montreal, who has been elected president of Canadian Oil Companies Limited.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

operation. In Rebar Gold Mines you will have a potential interest in these deposits, which is dependent on the development work of Steep Rock Iron Mines and geological conditions. No work has been done by this company on its new ground and it appears likely its exploration would await surrounding developments.

Rebar plans further exploration of its gold property located to the west of the iron deposits, still in the prospect stage, and its merits can be better determined once the proposed diamond drilling has been completed. The management of the company is to the best of my knowledge reliable and I understand a deal was recently arranged to provide funds for resumption of work.

GENERAL MOTORS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

For quite a while now I have been trying to make up my mind about General Motors common. Whether it is a good buy or not, I have some money I would like to invest and do not want anything too stodgy. I would like a little appreciation—a run for my money. Do you think this is the right stock?

F. H. M., Kitchener, Ont.

I think so. General Motors common is, I think, one of the soundest in the automobile group, and a promising speculation at current prices of 44½.

The sharp gain and output and sales that marked the first quarter of the current year should be continued for some months to come, and notwithstanding lower average prices, the larger production will ensure wider profit margins. And as business continues to improve, the company's various other lines will also benefit. So that earnings this year will be, I would estimate, possibly 60 cents to 75 cents per share above the \$2.17 per share realized in 1938. Liberal dividends will, I think, be continued.

MARTIN BIRD, SUNBEAM

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be glad to see Martin Bird and Sunbeam Kirkland commented on in your columns.

S. R. C., Toronto, Ont.

Martin-Bird Gold Mines has ore reserves in the eastern section of the property officially estimated at 158,800 tons, of which 134,500 tons average \$7.40, and 24,300 tons \$6.60 per ton, but work following the long drive to the west has not given much encouragement. Previous diamond drilling in this section indicated possibilities of substantial widths of ore.

Since the above estimate of ore to the east, the reserves have undoubtedly been increased but no calculation has since been made. Ore encouragement has been met with in recent work which has been concentrated to the east but financing difficulties have for some time limited the amount of development, and it is apparent that should results justify mill consideration a reorganization will be required.

Sunbeam Kirkland Gold Mines
(Continued on Next Page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE MARKET'S PRIMARY OR LONG-TERM TREND, UNDER DOW'S THEORY, IS UPWARD. THE SECONDARY OR SHORT-TERM TREND IS DOWNWARD.

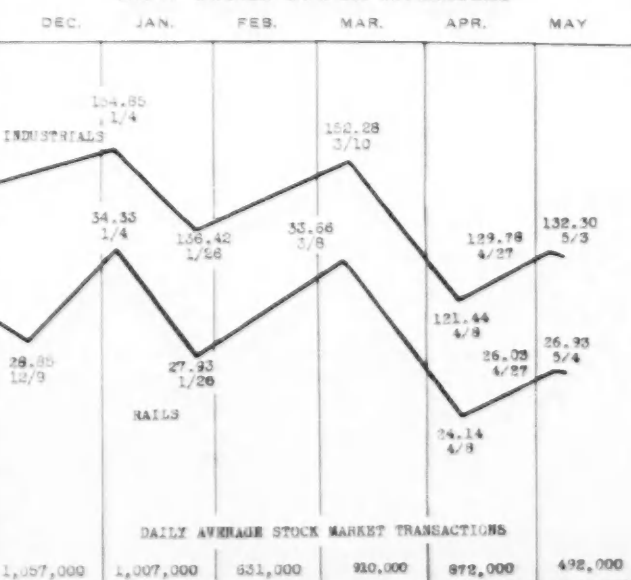
MARKET PROBABILITIES—Over the past week the market has continued the rally that got under way on April 8 and has now been running for four weeks. During the course of last week's action the Dow-Jones industrial average, in closing at 132.30, effected a decisive, or more than fractional, penetration of the upper limit of the line formation discussed in our Forecast of last week. The rail average, however, in closing at 26.93, was only fractionally above its upper line limit of 26.15. The averages subsequently sold off, but Friday's volume declined to half of that witnessed on each of the two previous days of strength, thus suggesting another try by the rails at full or decisive penetration of the line—which penetration would be indicated by a close at or above 27.16.

Assuming a decisive penetration by the railroad average, the market will then be free to complete the rebound, or corrective movement, called for by the decline running from March 10 to April 8. Normal technical limits to such a correction are 133.140 on the industrial average, 27.30 on the railroad average. How high the averages can move into this correction zone, assuming the rails do effect a decisive penetration of the line, will necessarily depend upon the tenor of news developments at the time. One level of known resistance is around 136 on the industrial average, 28 on the railroad average, or the approximate support points of January 26 that were subsequently penetrated downward on March 31. Should the two averages be able to plow through these levels, then the upper correction limits of 140 and 30 would become the next known barrier of resistance.

The level at which the market met support on April 8, as stated in our Forecasts prior to and at the time, was one at which an attempt at reversal for resumption of the upward trend was to be anticipated. The four-week rally that has subsequently ensued confirms this statement. It must be borne in mind, however, that important forward movements seldom start without more definite testing of bottom points than has been witnessed since the April 8 lows. This testing, either from current levels or when full technical correction has been effected, is thus to be reasonably anticipated. The action of the averages during such testing will then indicate, as discussed in more detail in our Forecast of last week, whether the upward movement is to be dated from April 8, or if a more extended base for advance must be formed.

From a standpoint of the news background, Europe continues as an unsettling factor. However, Hitler's failure to immediately meet, with troops, the British challenge against further acts of aggression on his part, along with the presence at this time in the United States of the Army head of the German Medical Corps, and the planned tour of the King and Queen of Great Britain to the American continent, are somewhat reassuring of no early war. Domestically, the most significant recent developments have been the upward tendency of commodity prices and a seeming disposition on the part of Congress to recognize that the business tax burden requires easing.

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By Order of the Board
JACKSON DODDS G. W. SPINNEY
General Manager General Manager
Montreal, 18th April, 1939.

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By Order of the Board
H. M. ANDERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
May 1st, 1939.

ENGINEERING TREND TO LIGHTER ALLOYS

ON LAND and air the transportation industry is doing a big job these days in eliminating useless dead weight while at the same time increasing payloads," says Charles B. Bohn, president of the Aluminum Association. "A modern transport plane, such as the 21-passenger Club Flagship in use on a prominent airline, weighs only eight pounds for every pound of passenger or freight carried. Not long ago airplanes weighed 20 pounds for each pound of payload. The 24,000 pound Flagship can transport a 3,000 pound payload.
"On the highway as much as three-quarters of a ton has been taken out of a commercial vehicle by simply switching to aluminum alloys and using modern methods of design. In another instance, a bus manufacturer was able to save the weight of 40 passengers and their baggage through the use of light alloys.
"This move toward light weight is developing so rapidly in the transportation industry that it can truthfully be said to be the most swiftly moving engineering trend that we have today."—Extract from "American Metal Market," April 29, 1939.

HYDRO RESOURCES

THE hydro-electric resources of Canada are conservatively estimated at 43,700,000 horse power, of which about eighteen per cent. has so far been developed. The largest development to date—and also the largest reserves—is found in Quebec, where installations at the end of 1937 totalled 2,999,686 horse power. Ontario came second at 2,577,730 horse power, British Columbia third at 2,199,972 horse power and Manitoba fourth at 405,325 horse power. Hydro-electric developments are found in all the other provinces, though on a smaller scale, and in the Yukon and the North West Territories as well. Every large industrial centre in the Dominion is served with hydro-electric energy and has substantial reserves for the future. More than 95 per cent. of the total main plant equipment of the central electric stations of Canada is hydro power, and this equipment generates more than 98 per cent. of the total central station output. Over 88 per cent. of all water power developed in Canada is produced by central electric stations. The largest developments of hydro-electric power outside the central electric station industry are found in pulp and paper plants.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)
plans erection of a 100-ton mill and negotiations toward this end are proceeding. Probable ore to the 450-foot horizon is estimated at approximately 45,000 tons grading about \$10.50 and there are possibilities of considerable additional tonnage. Engineering advice is to the effect that a mill with a capacity of 75 tons can be built to extract sufficient gold from the estimated probable tonnage to pay for the plant, mining and milling the ore, as well as opening another level at 550 feet.

CANADIAN COTTONS

Editor, Gold & Dross:
From time to time I have read that the textile industry in Canada has been having a tough time this year and I have been wondering how Canadian Cottons, Limited, has been doing. I have some of the common stock and I am beginning to worry about the dividend. Can you tell me anything about this? I will be very grateful for any help you can give me.
—W. G. S., Saskatoon, Sask.

As you say in your letter, operations of the Canadian textile industry in general have been considerably below the level of a year ago, and Canadian Cottons has not escaped. The March, 1939, quarter ended with the industry still in a slump because, due to business uncertainty, buyers were unusually hesitant.

Canadian Cotton's fiscal year ended March 31, 1939, and while the report is not yet available, it is almost certain that results will be well below

those of the previous fiscal period when \$7.57 per share was earned on the preferred and \$2.11 on the common. In fact, I doubt if anything has been realized on the common stock in the last year. However, over a period of years a strong financial position has built up in relation to the small capitalization of the company—36,615 preferred and 27,155 common shares outstanding—and I do not think that the prospects are for an early change in the \$4-per-share dividend rate on the common. Net working capital in the year ended March 31, 1938, was \$5,128,043. Of this, \$3,304,561 was in cash and investment bonds—almost 3 times all current liabilities. Investment income of \$112,758 in the 1937-1938 period was more than enough to cover the \$4 dividend on the common which totaled only \$108,620.

FRANKLIN, MANCO

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Could you give me any information on Franklin and Manco? I understood that three shares of old Manco stock were to be exchanged for one of a new issue but have not seen anything recently about this.
—T. J. D., Pembroke, Ont.

Inconclusive results marked underground exploration, surface work and drilling at Franklin Gold Mines, and the property has been inactive since 1936. Some 18 veins were discovered, a shaft put down to 235 feet and two levels opened. At one time it was reported ore to the value of about

\$100,000, was developed and indicated. The present company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares of which only 714,000 were issued at last report.

Manco Gold Mines disposed of its property to New Manco Gold and the exchange basis is one new for three old shares, but these are pooled indefinitely. The company recently let a contract for diamond drilling of its property, located near Elbow Lake, Manitoba.

HALLIWELL

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Will you please give me a report on the Halliwell Gold Mines.
—E. B. D., Mississippi, Que.

While Halliwell Gold Mines is inactive at the present time on its property in Beauchastel township, Quebec, it is possible further exploration work will be done this summer. Last year about \$41,000 was recovered from ore treated at the Arnfield mill. A shaft has been sunk to 496 feet and three levels established, with all the lateral work done on the bottom level.

The company has a good financial position and holds a share interest in Dumico Gold Corporation and Morris Kirkland Gold Mines. The latter company established three new levels at 1,375, 1,500 and 1,625 feet and is hopeful that development of these horizons will mean the resumption of milling. The Dumico property is located just east of Beattie Gold Mines, which company did some work on its ground last fall and took down stock in payment.

What Happened to Business

(Continued from Page 11)
sian government. As the value of this contract amounted to \$83,200,000 it was necessary for the company to submit part of the business to certain American firms.

Other companies such as Steel of Canada, Dominion Bridge, Canada Cement, Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, Canadian Locomotive—were named only a few—were immediately benefited by the demand for war equipment. The packing, flour milling and canning companies also found their business booming; the textile companies were soon more active; the base metal mines enjoyed rising profits from increased sales and higher prices; the paper companies made more money due to a higher price for their product.

The following table showing the profits of a selected list of companies during the war period will illustrate the generally beneficial influence which the conflict exerted on business in Canada:

and all obstacles. The relative steadiness of bank shares during the entire war period, and the fact that dividends were continued without interruption, is ample testimony to the stability of the banking system at that time, as well as in our own day.

Boom in U.S. Stocks

While the effect of the war on Canadian industry and investments is the principal consideration of investors in this country, no review of the war period would be complete without reference to the striking influence on American industry and American stocks exerted by the war. A glance at the charts accompanying this article will clearly indicate the extent of the boom created by the heavy purchases of war materials in the United States by the Allied nations. Some example of the unprecedented prosperity generated may be cited. The United States Steel Co. converted

portation system in the fiscal year exceeded those of any previous year in the history of the company and exceeded those of 1917 by \$15,148,363 but the net earnings were less by \$12,043,630. This... is principally due to the great advances in wages, though the increased cost of fuel and materials of every description also added a substantial amount to the year's expenses."

No further explanation of the decline in C.P.R. shares from 219 in 1914 to 128½ in December, 1917 is required. The closing of the Dome Mines mill for a short period, due to the shortage of labor, is another example of the dislocation of industry caused by the war.

Foreign Exchange

At the outbreak of war, the foreign exchanges were demoralized for a time, and both the pound sterling and the Canadian dollar fell to a discount in New York. Stabilization of the exchange market was accomplished, however, and this resulted in only nominal fluctuations in the rate between Canada and New York. After the war the exchanges were "unpegged"; and as a consequence the pound fell as low as \$3.18 and the Canadian dollar to as low as 82 cents in New York.

Government Financing

This summary of economic events during the war would not be complete without reference to the war financing of the Canadian government. On August 3, 1914, a meeting of leading bankers was held in Ottawa at which steps were taken to meet the approaching crisis. Later the Finance Act of 1914 was passed and remained in effect throughout the war.

In Great Britain a Royal Proclamation dated August 2, 1914, was issued providing for a temporary moratorium on loans, bills, contracts, etc. No general moratorium was declared in Canada for fear of the effect upon our credit as a borrowing country; but later some limited enactments of this character were passed by certain of the provincial legislatures.

In November, 1914, the British Government issued its first war loan of \$1,750,000,000 3½% Bonds at 95. The first war financing by Canada was a loan placed in New York in July, 1915. The first domestic War Loan was floated in November, 1915, and was heavily oversubscribed. The success of this first loan was repeated with the Second and Third War Loans and later by three Victory Loans.

In all, over \$2,000,000,000 was raised for war purposes through the flotation of domestic bond issues—an unprecedented achievement for a young, and comparatively undeveloped, debtor nation.

The record of Canadian government war financing was as follows:

| CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WAR FINANCING | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| When Floated | Issue | Rate | Price | Objective | Allotment |
| Nov., 1915 | First War Loan | 5 | 97½ | \$ 30,000,000 | \$100,000,000 |
| Sept., 1916 | Second War Loan | 5 | 97½ | 100,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Feb., 1917 | Third War Loan | 5 | 96 | 150,000,000 | 226,000,000 |
| Oct., 1917 | First Victory Loan | 5½ | 100 | 300,000,000 | 400,000,000 |
| Nov., 1918 | Second Victory Loan | 5½ | 100 | 300,000,000 | 610,000,000 |
| Oct., 1919 | Third Victory Loan | 5½ | 100 | 300,000,000 | 530,000,000 |

were quickly paid up. In other instances the business profits tax of 1916, increased excise duties, increased costs, shortage of labor, etc., prevented operations from being profitable. An outstanding example of this is to be found in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway; we quote from the annual report for 1918:

"The gross earnings of your trans-

Rising Costs

Not all companies were aided by the advent of war, however. Concerns such as the electric railways, power companies, traction companies, and others with relatively rigid revenues became the victims of rising costs—and saw their margin of profit dwindle. Not all of the companies fortunate enough to receive additional business as a result of the war found the results to be entirely satisfactory; that more than one regarded war orders as being of dubious value may be learned from the directors' report for the year ended October 31, 1917, of the Dominion Bridge Co.—

"The outcome of the year's business is on the whole disappointing, the result being due very largely to unremunerative contracts for shells and other munition work. . . . The recent increase in the cost of labor, materials and supplies involves much larger cash investments in all contracts in progress. Payments for munition work are now being in part deferred and new legislation as regards business profits taxation may be expected."

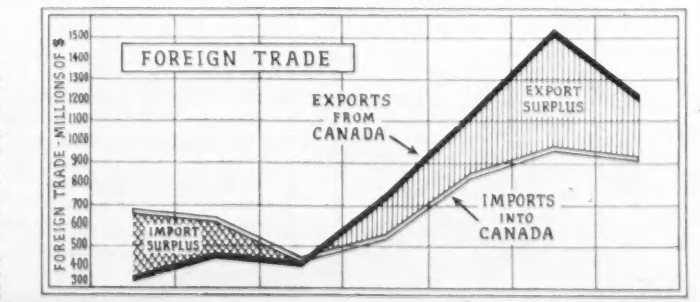
Effect on Gold Mines

It has been assumed that in the event of another war the gold mines would be adversely affected; and it is true that the world war retarded profits through higher operating costs and a shortage of skilled labor. The experience of 1914-1918 is of little value, however, as at that time the great mines of today such as Hollinger, Dome and McIntyre were just coming into production with the result that the prospect of huge profits and fat dividends to some extent offset the unfavorable factors. In the case of each of these three mines, their stocks showed a considerable advance from the low point of 1914 to their highs of 1915.

Bank Stocks

During the first weeks of the war the normal operations of banking were greatly disturbed. Private communications between the leading trading centres were virtually cut off; which, together with the moratorium on payments enacted in England and the general uncertainty over the future, rendered the completion of foreign exchange transactions extremely difficult.

Nevertheless the banks carried on without any sign of panic and eventually were successful in surmounting



Invest in the new issue of

Dominion of Canada 3% Bonds
Due June 1st, 1958
(Callable on or after June 1st, 1953)
Denominations: \$1,000, \$500 and \$100

Price: 98.50 and interest, yielding 3.10%

Secured by the wealth, credit and taxing power of the Canadian people, Dominion of Canada bonds have proven the most dependable security available to Canadian investors.

Outstanding Dominion of Canada 4% bonds, due October 15th, 1939, will be accepted in payment for the new issue, with final coupon attached, at 101.57 flat.

Orders should be entered promptly.

Wood, Gundy & Company

Limited
Toronto Montreal London, Eng. Ottawa Hamilton Winnipeg Vancouver London, Ont.



You're Insured Against Fire BUT-

IS your protection complete?

How about Loss of Profits and Business Interruption?

For example, have you insurance covering the renting of temporary premises until you can get your business operating again?

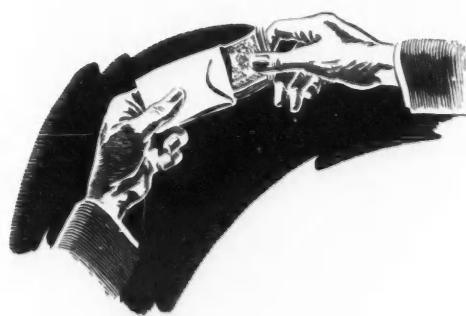
Adequate insurance to cover every contingency is the greatest safeguard against serious financial loss.

You have, within reach of your telephone, the means to protect yourself against loss through business interruption caused by fire. Your nearest Employers' agent will gladly consult with you in regard to insurance against fire and after-the-fire loss.

THE EMPLOYERS' ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIABILITY MONTREAL WINNIPEG LIMITED CALGARY CORPORATION TORONTO VANCOUVER

Fire and Casualty Insurance



Into Pay Envelopes are tucked food, clothing and shelter

—protection and health for the worker. And for the manufacturer and other producers a Canadian home market.

It takes large sums of cash to fill pay envelopes.

One of the functions of modern banking is to provide funds to meet pay rolls, to finance the purchase of raw materials, the marketing of goods, etc.

We invite the inquiries of industry for financial accommodation.

The Royal Bank of Canada

*A Partnership
for You*

A SUN LIFE POLICY
gives you this
and more —
It Plans SECURITY
for the Time of Need

*With the
Sun Life
of Canada*

THE
WAWANESA
Mutual Insurance Co.

— ORGANIZED IN 1896 —

Assets \$2,234,188.78
Surplus 1,057,853.38
Dom. Govt. Deposit 711,560.00

INSIST ON SECURITY —
Then place your insurance on
the basis of Broad Coverage
and Favorable Rate — and
save money on your Fire
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ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD



ROBERT LYNCH STALLING,
Manager for Canada

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

CONCERNING INSURANCE

Ontario as Fire Insurance Buyer

BY GEORGE GILBERT

While Fire Insurance is indispensable, it is a business, not a charitable institution, and the capital and men engaged in it seek a reasonable return for their services in whatever form of underwriting they are engaged, whether as stock company insurers, mutual company insurers, reciprocal insurers, or as individual insurers.

Naturally, the people of Ontario purchase a very large amount of fire insurance from year to year. This article shows the extent to which they patronized the various types of licensed insurance carriers in the Province last year, and also the results of the operations of these carriers in 1938, compared with 1937.

WITH 332 companies, reciprocals, etc., as well as several hundred Lloyd's non-marine underwriters licensed to transact fire insurance in Ontario, it is evident that there is no dearth of fire insurance facilities available to the people of this Province.

According to the recently issued preliminary report of the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance, covering the business of 1938, the net fire premiums earned in the Province last year by the 210 licensed joint stock companies were \$13,020,306, while the net losses incurred amounted to \$5,395,892, a loss ratio of 41.44 per cent. In 1937 their net earned premiums were \$12,980,724, and their net incurred losses, \$4,321,913, a loss ratio of 33.34 per cent.

Last year the net premiums earned by the 67 licensed farmers' mutuals were \$1,627,844, while the net losses incurred amounted to \$991,196, a loss ratio of 60.88 per cent. In 1937 their net earned premiums were \$1,639,964, and their net incurred losses, \$904,542, a loss ratio of 55.16 per cent.

In 1938 the net premiums earned by 12 other licensed mutuals, including the hardware and lumber mutuals, were \$900,250, while the net losses incurred amounted to \$398,765, a loss ratio of 44.29 per cent. In 1937 their net earned premiums were \$855,261, and their net incurred losses, \$253,269, a loss ratio of 29.58 per cent.

Last year the net premiums earned by the 7 licensed cash mutuals without share capital amounted to \$1,623,121, while the net losses incurred were \$651,129, a loss ratio of 40.12 per cent. In the previous year their net earned premiums were \$1,594,424, and their net incurred losses, \$582,133, a loss ratio of 36.51 per cent.

Earned Premiums

In 1938 the net premiums earned by the 3 licensed cash mutuals with share capital were \$238,297, while the net losses incurred amounted to \$80,772, a loss ratio of 33.90 per cent. In 1937 their net earned premiums were \$230,512, and their net incurred losses, \$113,716, a loss ratio of 49.33 per cent.

Last year the net earned premiums of the 12 licensed reciprocal exchanges were \$225,237, while the net losses incurred amounted to \$202,021, a loss ratio of 89.69 per cent. In 1937 their net earned premiums were \$183,868, and their net incurred losses, \$49,623, a loss ratio of 26.99 per cent.

In 1938 the net premiums earned in Ontario by the licensed non-marine underwriters at Lloyd's, London, were \$683,085, while the net losses incurred amounted to \$427,204, a loss ratio of 62.54 per cent. In 1937 their net earned premiums were \$466,577, and their net incurred losses, \$207,689, a loss ratio of 44.51 per cent.

Last year the net premium deposits written in Ontario by the 21 licensed New England factory mutuals amounted to \$918,860, while the net losses incurred were \$74,779. The net amount at risk was \$365,598,843, so that the losses incurred per \$100,000 at risk amounted to \$21.45. In 1937 the net premium deposits written were \$780,563; the net losses incurred, \$107,773; the net amount at risk, \$333,736,571; and the losses incurred per \$100,000 at risk, \$32.29.

In 1938 the total gross fire premiums, less return premiums, written in Ontario by all the licensed organizations aggregated \$25,133,404, while the total amount of licensed reinsurance ceded was \$5,756,579, making the total net premiums written, \$19,376,825, while the total net losses incurred were \$8,221,668, a loss ratio of 42.43 per cent. In 1937 the total gross premiums written, less return premiums, were \$24,706,716; the total licensed reinsurance ceded, \$5,611,493; the total net premiums written, \$19,095,223; and the total net losses incurred, \$6,540,658, a loss ratio of 34.25 per cent.

Written Premiums

While the total net fire premiums written by all licensed organizations in Ontario last year showed an increase of \$281,602, or 1.47 per cent, over the amount written in 1937, it is pointed out that the greater part of the total increase was due to an increase in premiums written by Lloyd's non-marine underwriters and the New England factory mutuals. The net premiums written by the joint stock companies were some \$100,000 less than in the previous year. However, the premiums written by the joint stock companies last year represented 67 per cent of the total written

by all licensed organizations in the Province, so that over two-thirds of all the licensed fire insurance written in Ontario in 1938 was placed with the stock companies.

It is to be noted that practically all types of fire insurance carriers are actively seeking business in Ontario. It is not to be wondered at if insurance buyers sometimes become confused when confronted with the rival claims made on behalf of various insurers, stock and mutual, tariff and non-tariff, reciprocal or interinsurance exchanges, and Lloyd's non-marine underwriters.

In the case of stock company insurance, whether tariff or non-tariff, the insured transfers the risk to the corporation which contracts to assume the risk for a fixed premium. As a guarantee for the fulfillment of the contract there is, besides the reinsurance reserve, the capital paid in by the shareholders and the surplus funds, either paid in by the shareholders or accumulated out of the profits of the past. Of course, there are weak as well as strong stock companies, and they must all be judged by the security they afford policyholders in relation to the volume of business transacted, just as other insurance carriers must be judged.

Mutual Insurance

In mutual company insurance, the insured, in theory at least, becomes a member of the corporation which contracts to assume the risk in return for a premium. But as in a purely mutual company there is no capital, the policyholders assume a contingent liability to assessment, with or without limit, in addition to the stated premium, if necessary to carry out the contracts of the company. In this type of insurance the insured does not transfer the risk but goes into the insurance business himself to that extent.

But there are mutual companies in which the liability of policyholders to assessment does not exist, and which issue what are known as non-assessable policies. They are authorized by their charter powers to issue such contracts, and their policyholders are accordingly fully protected against assessment as long as they remain in business or the laws under which they operate remain as they are.

In the case of reciprocal or interinsurance exchanges, the subscribers or members severally contract with every other subscriber to assume some portion of his risk in return for a like assumption of risk on his own part. The contracts are written and exchanged through an agent, who is constituted attorney-in-fact for the subscribers. There is no capital stock, and everything is done through the attorney-in-fact. The power-of-attorney which every subscriber must sign is the vital feature of the transaction, and it is highly advisable for prospective subscribers to understand clearly the rights they surrender and the obligations they assume when they put their signature to this document.

In the case of a Lloyd's non-marine policy, what the insured obtains is a contract between himself and each of a lot of individual underwriters resident in London, England. The liability of these underwriters is several and not joint, each being liable for the amount set opposite his name on the policy and no more.

In making out insurance, it is the part of wisdom in our opinion to stick to those carriers which not only are regularly licensed here but which have deposits with the Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

Commercial Life Goes Ahead

UNDER energetic and careful management, the Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada has been making steady progress from year to year in the territory in which it operates. At the end of 1938 the assets amounted to \$2,495,302.56, showing a gain of 7.61 per cent, for the year, while the liabilities except capital totaled \$2,080,423.99, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of \$414,878.57, made up of: capital stock paid up, \$148,480.00; provision for dividends on policies, \$62,386.79; special and general reserves, \$75,000.00; surplus accounts, \$129,011.78. These funds provide additional protection to policyholders over and above the policy reserves, which at the close of 1938 amounted to \$1,870,161.00.

New business in 1938 totaled \$1,396,508, while the business in force at the close of the year amounted to \$9,903,771. Total income was \$482,062.69, while the total disbursements were \$339,928.75, showing an excess of income over disbursements of \$142,133.94. Payments to policyholders totaled \$245,865.35. The average rate of interest earned on the company's investments in 1938 was 4.77 per cent., while only a few years ago it was 7 per cent.

Notwithstanding the adverse conditions of great area and distances and sparse population in Alberta and the West generally, where the company



J. W. MILLER, General Manager for Canada, Occidental Life Insurance Company, whose report for 1938 shows new business for last year of \$100,125,108, bringing the total insurance in force to \$452,817,977. Assets increased by \$6,493,473 to \$59,540,930, and the rate of interest earned on invested funds was 4.90%. Income exceeded disbursements by \$6,973,599, and at the end of the year the surplus as regards policyholders, made up of contingency and investment reserves, capital, etc., amounted to \$4,136,304.

succeeded in establishing itself in a sound financial condition, affording ample protection to policyholders. But, confined to this territory, the company has not made the progress of which it is capable, and accordingly it is not surprising that it is now taking steps which will enable the company to take full advantage of the great market for life insurance which exists in Ontario.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning insurance:

I understand in the matter of insurance that there is a proviso that the person insured has 30 days in which to make payment after due date without any extra charge being added to premium.

I presume this applies to all kinds of insurance including life and fire policies.

If this is the case, then I would think that a company violating this proviso would be violating the law. Please advise if this is correct.

—H. P. G., Haliburton, Ont.

It is only in connection with life insurance that thirty days of grace must be allowed for the payment of any premium except the initial premium, under the insurance law of the Province. It does not apply to fire or other kinds of insurance, and any credit extended for the payment of other than life insurance premiums depends upon the voluntary action of the insurance company, as the company is not required to extend even a day's grace for the payment of such premiums after they become due.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please advise me if the Railway Passengers Assurance Company of London, England, is a desirable company for a Canadian to place Accident and Sickness Insurance with? Your advice will be much appreciated.

—H. E. H., Montreal, Que.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company, with head office at London, Eng., and Canadian head office at Montreal, is an old-established British company, having been organized in 1849.

It has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1902, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$563,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusive. Its total admitted assets in Canada at the beginning of 1938 were \$678,463.86, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$174,993.69, showing a surplus here of \$503,470.17.

It occupies a strong financial position, and is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

THE
EVER INCREASING
Strength and Stability
OF
The
Commercial
Life

| ASSETS | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 |
|--------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ 66,635 | 89,512 | 103,514 | 170,706 | 224,064 | 301,373 | 389,555 | 492,743 | 659,406 | 806,600 | 1,019,767 | 1,245,984 | 1,503,439 | 1,692,296 | 1,800,357 | 1,839,153 | 2,015,033 | 2,084,655 | 2,217,009 | 2,318,753 | 2,495,303 |

BEFORE YOU INSURE — CONSULT
CONFEDERATION LIFE
ASSOCIATION

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT LIFE INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS
RENOVED FOR STRENGTH, SERVICE AND SECURITY SINCE 1871

Enjoy Today....
THE SECURITY OF 38 YEARS

By the single stroke of a pen, every reputable insurer against fire today may secure to himself the fruits of 38 years of careful, painstaking building by this leading fire insurance Company . . . a form of absolute protection unexcelled in the field of fire insurance today.

When you insure your property with Northwestern Mutual, you protect it with a security that has been two generations in the building.

DIVIDEND-PAYING POLICIES. The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association is operated purely for the benefit of its policyholders. All policies pay dividends from the earnings of the Company.

Branches
Across Canada
Toronto
Hamilton
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec City
St. John
Halifax
Moncton
Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton
Victoria
Kelowna
Vancouver

**NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL
FIRE ASSOCIATION**
Assets \$8,501,320

Fire Insurance and Allied Lines

AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED
**NATIONAL RETAILERS
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**
Vance C. Smith, Chief Agent Concourse Building, Toronto

ANNUAL REPORT

THE COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Announcing
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Increased Assets, Surpluses, Interest Income, and Total Income

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1938

In Accordance with the Annual Report Filed with the Department of Insurance, Ottawa.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - \$1,484,800
PAID UP CAPITAL - - - 148,480

| ASSETS | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Dominion of Canada Bonds | \$ 411,500.00 |
| Bonds of or guaranteed by Provincial Governments | 122,119.40 |
| City Debentures | 196,379.69 |
| Town and Village Debentures | 15,286.97 |
| School District Debentures | 222,040.00 |
| Industrial Bonds and Debentures | 61,239.82 |
| Stocks, Preferred and Common | 411,237.00 |
| First Mortgages secured by Real Estate | 347,773.06 |
| Agreements for Sale of Real Estate | 44,175.95 |
| Real Estate owned | 223,907.70 |
| Advances to Policyholders | 337,758.01 |
| Cash in Bank and on hand | 38,929.06 |
| (All Bonds, Debentures and Stocks are taken at Market Value.) | \$2,342,406.66 |
| Outstanding and Deferred Premiums less Commission and Estimated Loss on Collection | 50,899.06 |
| (Reserve included in Liabilities) | |
| Interest and Dividends due and accrued | 101,996.84 |
| | \$2,495,302.56 |

| LIABILITIES | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Reserve on Policies | \$1,870,161.00 |
| Bills Payable | 1,261.91 |
| Unreported and Unpaid Claims | 14,487.55 |
| Provision for Taxes | 10,000.00 |
| Premiums and Interest paid in advance | 3,042.35 |
| Funds left on Deposit by Policyholders and accrued interest thereon | 147,470.02 |
| Staff Savings and Superannuation Fund | 18,059.15 |
| Deferred Payments on Securities Purchased | 10,325.00 |
| Suspense Account | 2,261.96 |
| Dividends Due, Unclaimed and Unpaid | 3,355.25 |
| | \$2,080,423.99 |

Special Reserves and Surplus Funds for Protection of Policyholders:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Capital Stock Paid Up | \$ 148,480.00 |
| Provision for Dividends on Policies | 62,386.79 |
| Special and General Reserves | 75,000.00 |
| Surplus Accounts | 129,011.78 |
| | \$414,878.57 |

Surplus as regards Policyholders - - - - - \$414,878.57
\$2,495,302.56

Analysis of Ledger Assets as at December 31 in each of the Following Years

| Description | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bonds and Debentures: | | | | | | |
| Dom. Government | 3.25% | 9.24% | 12.63% | 13.79% | 13.72% | 13.80% |
| Alta. Govt. | 6.84 | 7.09 | 6.86 | 6.50 | 5.62 | 5.79 |
| New Brunswick | | | | | | .33 |
| Total Government | 10.09 | 16.33 | 19.49 | 22.28 | 21.34 | 22.12 |
| Municipal (chiefly Edmonton) | 8.54 | 8.05 | 7.61 | 7.12 | 6.92 | 5.63 |
| School Districts | 8.13 | 6.27 | 5.60 | 4.72 | 3.93 | 3.28 |
| Industrial | 1.05 | 1.79 | 1.97 | 3.79 | 8.43 | 9.71 |
| Stocks, Preferred and Common | 12.83 | 11.30 | 15.86 | 16.33 | 17.03 | 19.16 |
| Mortgages: | | | | | | |
| Farm, Alta. | 13.00 | 11.80 | 10.56 | 8.00 | 7.46 | 7.02 |
| Farm, Sask. | .77 | .74 | .73 | .72 | .70 | .69 |
| City, Alta. | 19.67 | 17.13 | 15.06 | 11.66 | 10.19 | 6.47 |
| City, Sask. | .83 | .74 | .70 | .65 | .61 | .58 |
| Agreements | 2.90 | 2.63 | 2.23 | 2.30 | 1.95 | 1.78 |
| Real Estate | 3.71 | 4.00 | 4.75 | 6.22 | 5.96 | 9.03 |
| Policy Loans | 13.31 | 15.89 | 15.17 | 14.68 | 14.08 | 13.63 |
| Cash | .08 | .34 | .27 | 1.63 | 1.37 | 1.57 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

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Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Chartered Accountants

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

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15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

British Budget Must Be Inflationary

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

While the budget presented by Sir John Simon was less radical than had been anticipated in London financial circles, it must still, says Mr. Layton, be considered not as the last word in rearmament but as an interim statement.

"The old orthodox argument which preferred taxation to borrowing is clearly not tenable in the abnormal conditions of today and the fact must be faced that inflation, while it can be controlled, cannot indefinitely be avoided."

IN FRAMING Britain's budget Sir John Simon was faced with many imponderables, innumerable difficulties and some impossibilities. It was therefore perhaps inevitable that he should produce a scheme which to many observers appeared uninspired. Purely financial opinion had been prepared for a budget radically new in its assumptions. Eminent economists had argued that expenditure on arms would rapidly put Great Britain in a state of full employment and that the complete regimentation of the country's resources was inevitable, even over the short term. The subsequent introduction of conscription and the statement regarding the limitation of arms profits showed how near they were to the truth.

But the Chancellor of the Exchequer refused this assumption and made no severe breaches with tradition. He kept to his implied promise—though that was made before the doubling of the Territorial Army—not to increase income tax. The additional rearmament measures meant that a further £50 million had to be found for defence, and the Chancellor must have had his tongue in his cheek when he said that it would obviously be uneconomic to find all that amount by borrowing, and promptly followed up this assertion by saying that £30 million would be met by borrowing and £20 million out of revenue.

Methods Uncriticized

As to the methods by which the national income is to be further attacked there is little criticism. The raising of the motor car duty from 15s. to 25s. per h.p. and corresponding rises in the tax on motor-cycles and the duty on other vehicles was the major surprise.

But the stock markets took even this in their stride, believing that the chief effect will be felt by the foreign exporters of high-powered cars to

Britain and realizing that, as the increase does not take effect until the beginning of 1940, the interim affords ample time for the general level of purchasing power to be appreciably raised by the effects of public expenditure on arms.

It is doubtful, however, if the Treasury actually intended this increase to be taken lightly, or if it considered that the net effect upon the motor industry would be small. The motor industry has in any case got to suffer from the diversion of some of its sources of supply of raw materials and labor to the prior-ranking rearmament trades. The tax increase might therefore have been a judicious method by which the country could benefit from a condition which the motor industry could not in any case indefinitely avoid.

The increase of 5 per cent., to 15 per cent., in the surtax on incomes in excess of £2,000, up to £8,000, and from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. on incomes above £8,000, are the main additional contribution demanded from the big earning classes. From them, too, is to come the additional 10 per cent. estate duty payable on estates exceeding £50,000. The addition of 2s. per lb. duty on tobacco, bringing the amount to 11/6 per lb., and the increase of a 1/4d. per lb. on the sugar tax, naturally came in for criticism from the Opposition, because these taxes fall most heavily on the poorer classes. The imposition of an excise duty of 1/4d. per foot on photographic plates and films is associated with the remission of 1d. on entertainment duties on payments for admission, with the net effect that the living theatre is stimulated to the cost of the cinema.

A Taxing Reserve

The Chancellor estimated ordinary expenditure at £942,444,000 and revenue, on the existing basis, at £918-

330,000. The additional duties are estimated to bring in £24,270,000, so that there is a modest estimated surplus—actually of £156,000. To get a proper perspective the amount to be raised by new taxation should be viewed from the standpoint of borrowing for defence of about £380 million this year.

It can hardly be said that Sir John Simon grasped the nettle, but it may be that the predilection for loans as against taxation is largely occasioned by the realization that the supplementary estimates might be greatly increased by adverse European political events.

Even the present huge scale of defence expenditure is by no means to be considered as the limit, and the Treasury might well consider that a substantial proportion of the taxable capacity of the country should be left untouched until some future date, at which it might be urgently needed. This argument has solid foundation in the fact that, by borrowing on such a scale at the outset, the government increases the general level of incomes and so prepares the citizen for higher taxation later.

The reverse policy would not work very well. If preference were given at this stage to taxation as against loans then the tender bud of industrial recovery would be sharply nipped, the taxable capacity of the country automatically reduced and the way rendered difficult for the imposition of further burdens.

Trend to Inflation

The budget, huge as it is, is still to be considered not as the last word in rearmament but as an interim statement. The old orthodox argument which preferred taxation to borrowing is clearly not tenable in the abnormal conditions of to-day and the fact must be faced that inflation, while it can be controlled, cannot indefinitely be avoided.

It is true that the government could prevent money rates from rising seriously. But what sort of control, apart from thoroughgoing nationalization of industry, could prevent the spending of over £600 millions in certain defined directions from exerting inflationary influences, not only in those directions but throughout the economy?

While the gilt-edged market was not necessarily wrong in reacting favorably to the budget, the possibility of rising costs and prices, throughout a limited range of industry to begin with but ultimately expanding into most aspects of industrial life, cannot be overlooked. The limit of borrowing is not yet reached, but it may be considered that sufficient of the burden of defence has been shelved, and that when the benefits of defence expenditure begin to manifest themselves more fully the government should refrain from further indulgence and should submit the fattened purse of the country to more severe taxation.

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

UCHI Gold Mines has completed construction of its new mill of 500 tons daily capacity, and will turn out its first gold on May 20. The official pouring of gold has been set for about July 1. Government officials and others will be present for that occasion. This makes the third important gold producing mine in the district of Patricia for which John E. Hammell, mine operator, has been directly responsible—namely, Howey Gold Mines, Pickle Crow Mines, and now the Uchi enterprise.

Mr. Hammell told me this week that two other properties adjacent to Uchi are to also be brought under development. Surface work has revealed fine specimens of ore and generally favorable conditions. Shafts to 500 ft. in depth have been authorized on each property. Both enterprises are being carried on privately by Mr. Hammell, a further and continued demonstration of his valued leadership in the new mining fields of Canada.

Madsen Red Lake has been encouraged by intersection of ore assaying \$6.79 per ton at a point 210 ft. below the 500 ft. level. This now indicates good chances of orebodies at depth similar to those heretofore known to occur only in the first 500 ft. in depth.

Mine operators in Canada consider it quite unfortunate that the tour of the King and Queen will not include a visit to one of Canada's major gold mining fields Porcupine or Kirkland Lake. It is recognized that no visit to Canada could be nearly complete without taking in these gold fields. This is especially true when it is remembered that gold production has been a main pillar in Canadian solvency during the past decade, and to ever growing extent.

San Antonio Gold Mines in Manitoba has appeared to explode the former jinx which caused many to believe gold deposition was not deep-seated in that area. The No. 38 vein on San Antonio is now yielding astonishing results at depth. At the ninth level this vein has been drifted upon for between 1,600 and 1,700 ft. and this work has revealed an average width of 13 ft. and average gold content of \$12 to \$13 per ton. Meanwhile, at the tenth level the No. 16 vein has been opened for a length of close to 700 ft. with results better than heretofore obtained on the upper levels.

Chesterville Larder Lake Mining Co. is giving mill construction its final touches, and the plant which is designed to handle over 500 tons of ore daily will be ready for production within thirty days.

Magnet Consolidated Mines is expected to complete construction of its new mill before the end of June, designed to go into production at a rate of 100 tons of ore daily.

Paymaster produced \$121,393 during April, recovering \$7.34 per ton and setting the highest monthly record so far in the company's history.



The ceremony of "Trooping the Colour," famed throughout the world is peculiar to the British Service. It is a symbol of that reverence for pageantry and tradition which animates the heart of the Empire. Equally British is Craven Mixture tobacco first blended in Carreras' little shop in London's West End to the personal requirements of the Third Earl of Craven. The same Craven tobacco, blended in the same old way, awaits your pipe today, the tobacco in whose fragrance and character lay the inspiration for Barrie's immortal tribute—"a tobacco to live for."



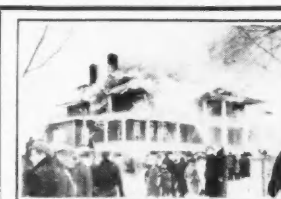
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BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
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DOMINION OF CANADA LOAN

\$50,000,000

The Bank of Canada is authorized by the Minister of Finance to receive subscriptions for a loan, to be issued for cash as follows:

1 1/2 Per Cent. Bonds, due May 15, 1942

Issue Price: 99.375% and accrued interest, yielding approximately 1.72% to maturity

AND

3 Per Cent. Bonds, due June 1, 1958
Callable on or after June 1, 1953

Issue Price: 98.50% and accrued interest, yielding approximately 3.10% to maturity.

Proceeds will be used for general purposes of the Government of Canada.

Payment to be made in full against delivery of interim certificates on or after May 15, 1939.

The Bank of Canada is further authorized to receive applications to convert Dominion of Canada Bonds maturing in 1939 into an equal par value of additional Bonds of either of the above issues.

Bonds accepted for conversion (with final coupon attached) will be valued at the following prices, which are inclusive of adjustments for accrued interest, in exchange for the new bonds at the offering prices:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 % BONDS DUE JUNE 1, 1939 | 100.50% |
| 4 % BONDS DUE OCTOBER 15, 1939 | 101.57% |
| 2 1/2 % BONDS DUE OCTOBER 15, 1939 | 100.83% |
| 2 % BONDS DUE NOVEMBER 15, 1939 | 100.50% |

Bonds accepted for conversion will be exchanged for interim certificates and the resultant cash adjustment made in favour of the applicant, on or after May 15, 1939.

Principal and interest will be payable in lawful money of Canada. Interest will be payable without charge, at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank. The Bonds will be dated May 15, 1939. Interest on the 1 1/2% Bonds will be payable semi-annually on May 15 and November 15. The interim certificates for the 3% Bonds will have a coupon attached for the interest from May 15 to June 1, which will be payable on June 1, 1939. Interest on the 3% Bonds will be payable thereafter, semi-annually on June 1 and December 1.

Denominations of Bearer Bonds:
1 1/2% Bonds, \$1,000
3 % Bonds, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Cash subscriptions and conversion applications may be made to the Head Office of the Bank of Canada, Ottawa, through any branch in Canada of any chartered bank or through any authorized dealer, from whom copies of the official prospectus containing complete details of the Loan may be obtained. The Minister of Finance reserves the right to allot cash subscriptions in full or in part.

The lists for cash subscriptions and conversion applications will open at 9 a.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time on May 10, 1939. The lists will close as to either maturity or both in the case of either cash subscriptions or conversion applications, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, MAY 8, 1939.



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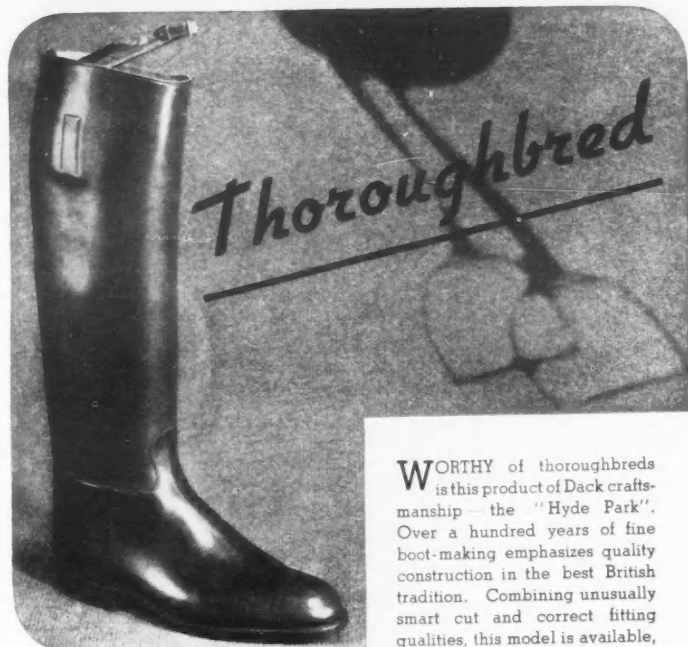
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MAIL ORDERS FILLED
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MD-39

SHOPS IN PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

LAST week I attended the sittings of the Royal Commission, investigating the cost of producing a barrel of crude oil. From the standpoint of investors, this part of the enquiry should be most interesting and should give one a picture of the possibilities of making money out of Turner Valley oil stocks. However, generally speaking, the evidence submitted by most witnesses was very inconclusive as to actual production costs. There were several reasons why it was impossible to give a true picture.

To make a correct estimate, the following undeterminable factors would have to be available; the amount of oil recoverable per acre, then the period in which this oil will be recovered, and the amount that will flow to the surface, also the amount that will have to be recovered by pumping or mechanical means.

These factors are all unknown, and Mr. R. A. Brown Sr. stated it is impossible for anyone to tell what the cost of producing a barrel of oil might be; but he estimated that, taken over the life of a well, it would be \$1.25 a barrel for the average Turner Valley well. This figure provided for depreciation, operating expenses and return of capital. Other witnesses stated the cost was very much lower, and some again put it much higher. The costs at the Royal Canadian wells were given as No. 1 at 15½¢ a barrel and No. 2 at 13.6¢ a barrel.

At National Petroleum, when No. 1 well was producing at the rate of 500 barrels a day, the cost per barrel was 17½¢; at 250 barrels, 35¢; and at 57 barrels, \$1.52. Consequently, a well prorated or limited to a very small daily flow has a high production cost, as it requires the same amount of staff to operate a single well, whether it is producing at 500 or 57 barrels per day.

Some operators stated that the price of crude oil in Turner Valley is below that paid for comparable oil, in some other fields, and they would like to see the field price increased.

The Royal Commission also heard further evidence on the pipeline rate from Turner Valley to Calgary. Royalties officials testified that, if it were necessary for the Royalite Company to build and maintain loading facilities, presently provided by the Imperial Oil, it would be necessary for the company to make a charge for loading tank cars in Calgary of 17¢ a barrel, where the volume was 1,000 barrels per day. If it reached 8,000 barrels per day, the charge would be reduced to 3½¢ a barrel. However, H. G. Nolan, K.C., counsel for the Imperial and Royalite Oils,

advised the Commission that the Imperial Oil Company was prepared to load tank cars for the Royalite Company at a rate of 2¢ per barrel, provided that the Imperial's facilities were not declared common carriers. The present loading charge is 5¢ per barrel for tank cars. In Montana, the pipeline companies' loading charge for tank cars is 2½¢.

While there is still much more evidence to be submitted to the Commission on production cost, and while it is still too early to arrive at any conclusion as to the cost of producing a barrel of oil, investors should not conclude that it costs more to recover a barrel of oil than the oil is worth, or that well-located oil acreage has no value. The Royalite Company has comparatively recently paid \$1,000 per acre for oil land. This would certainly indicate that the Royalite Company considers it is profitable to produce oil.

As further evidence that other operators consider it profitable, 15 new wells are scheduled to start drilling this month and next, according to a report released by the Alberta Petroleum Association. In fact, four of these wells have already spudded in.

However, an investor might infer from the evidence so far, and, in fact, some of the balance sheets show that some of the smaller wells will not only pay no dividends, but will not return the capital invested.

It is generally conceded that wells which have an allowable of around 200 barrels per day, under the present field prorating of 19,500 barrels per day, will return the capital invested and pay substantial dividends. In cases where such wells are controlled by stock companies, the return to the company depends, of course, entirely upon the amount of royalties outstanding on the well. In some cases these are very high, and the company's actual interest in the well's production is comparatively small.

At the present time there are approximately fifty wells out of seventy-two in Turner Valley that have an allowable of around, or in excess of, 200 barrels per day.

A drill stem test at East Crest No. 4 indicates that it will be a very good well. It appears to have exceptional bottom-hole pressure. The pressure was so great that on two occasions it started to blow the drilling fluid out of the hole. According to unofficial reports around Calgary, a couple of very wealthy capitalists visited Calgary and Edmonton last week and are reported to be interested in building a pipeline to Winnipeg.



HOST TO ROYALTY for the Canadian People. This latest photograph of Prime Minister Mackenzie King was taken by Yusuf Karsh, Ottawa, only a few days ago. Mr. King's presence with the Royal party has been somewhat discussed, but seems to be clearly the proper procedure in the circumstances. See article on page ten.

WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

Abitibi

SATURDAY NIGHT has received a considerable number of letters and inquiries regarding the Abitibi proposals, its answers to which have tended to be rather too long for publication in Gold & Dross. The following inquiry and answer have been selected as representative, and are published here because of the wide interest in the subject discussed.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT I value the opinions expressed in Gold & Dross and should appreciate having your advice as to what an Abitibi bondholder should do in the present situation. I am inclined to favor the proposals of the Drayton committee as outlined in their letter to bondholders, as they seem to give bondholders their full claim and are still more reasonable than the Ripley-Symington proposals. Your guidance in this problem will be of great assistance as Abitibi bondholders are certainly in a quandary.

—W. F. M., Toronto, Ont.

Basing my opinion largely on Abitibi Power & Paper Company's outlook, and its potential ability to meet its obligations, I am inclined to disagree with you on the Drayton committee's proposals which you, in your letter, appear to favor. As I understand the plan of reorganization offered by the preferred committee—the terms of which were supported by Sir Henry Drayton in a letter of April 5, 1939—it proposes the issue of these securities: \$21,720,150 of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds; \$48,267,000 of 5 per cent. general mortgage bonds; and 1,851,034 shares of common stock. The foregoing would be the capitalization of the company reorganized under the preferred shareholders' plan which proposes to give \$450 of new first mortgage 20-year 5 per cent. bonds and \$1,000 of general mortgage 20-year 5 per cent. income bonds for each \$1,000 of Abitibi bonds presently held; 10 new common shares for each 7 per cent. preferred share held; 4½ common shares for each 5 per cent. preferred share presently held; and one new common share for each 6 shares of Abitibi common now held. The plan provides, in addition, that the general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds be convertible into common shares at the rate of 40 shares for each \$1,000 of bonds.

The big objection to the preferred shareholders' plan is, in my opinion, encountered when you begin to consider the fixed charges which would have to be met on the proposed capitalization. Interest requirements on the \$21,720,150 of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds would be \$1,086,007.50 annually, and would be cumulative from July 1, 1939. Added to this would be the interest charges of \$2,413,350 per year on the \$48,267,000 of general mortgage bonds, this latter item reckoned without allowing for conversion of any of the bonds into common stock. Total fixed charges: \$3,499,457.50. Of this aggregate amount, only the interest on the first mortgage bonds would be obligatory, for the plan provides that while interest on the general mortgage bonds becomes cumulative from July 1, 1939, it would be payable only when earned. The virtue of the last term lies in the fact that it would probably prevent the company from being forced into receivership if it failed to earn all interest charges in any given period: still it doesn't lessen the total fixed charges that must be met eventually.

Now, if you allow for depreciation the same sum as provided by the receiver in the balance sheet of December 31, 1937—\$1,785,000—it would require at least \$5,284,457.50 to meet interest charges and provide for depreciation. Only after that amount had been provided would there be anything available for the common stock. And at no time since 1928 have earnings approached such heights.

One more factor in considering the preferred shareholders' plan: the general mortgage bonds are convertible into common stock on the basis of 40 shares of common for each \$1,000 of bonds. However, it is highly improbable that bondholders will take advantage of this proposition until the current and potential value of the common makes it attractive. The return on a \$1,000 bond bearing interest at 5 per cent. is, of course, \$50 per year. To equal this return, a dividend of \$1.25 per share would have to be paid on the common stock, which would add \$2,313,792.50 to fixed charges, and brings the total to \$7,598,250. That is, it would take net earnings of \$7,598,250 to meet minimum fixed charges. And in reality it would take more than that amount, for what conservative board of directors is going to pay out total earnings in an industry in which profits have proven as fickle as April weather? Of course, conversion from general mortgage bonds would reduce fixed charges, but it seems to me that it would be incumbent upon the company to prove itself capable of meeting its charges over a period of time before bondholders would feel justified in making the switch. In short, the successful operation of Abitibi Power & Paper under the preferred shareholders' plan depends entirely on future earnings.

As for Abitibi's future earnings, it is, of course, impossible to make any hard-and-fast, fool-proof estimates. However, one reckoning prepared by Coverdale and Colpitts, a reputable firm of engineers, which is based on the sale of 500,000 tons of newsprint, at \$50 per ton, base price, New York, plus 55,000 tons of sulphite pulp, places annual earnings power at \$5,510,000. This earnings figure was reached after allowing \$1,485,000 for depreciation and is exclusive of earnings of Provincial Paper, makes no deduction for idle plant costs or expenses in connection with Sturgeon Falls or Espanola, and gives no effect to possible costs reduction or economies. So that as nearly as can be judged, Abitibi has just an outside chance of carrying the full burden of fixed charges which would be placed upon it under the preferred plan.

Personally, I favor the proposals of the bondholders' committee, of which H. J. Symington is chairman. This committee proposes to form a new company with a capitalization of 1,930,680 shares, and would ask authority to issue up to \$10,000,000 of bonds debentures, or preferred stock to pay off non-depositing bondholders as well as provide necessary working capital to an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000. Under the plan, present 7 per cent. preferred shareholders would receive warrants to buy 12 shares of common at from \$36 prior to January 30, 1940, to \$41 prior to July, 1942, on which date the warrants would expire. Present 6 per cent. preferred shareholders would receive warrants for 4 shares of common and common shareholders would receive warrants for one-tenth of a share of new common for each old share held, subject to the above-mentioned provisions. Now, if you assume that all the fixed capital were issued, bearing an average interest rate of 5 per cent., the fixed charge would amount to \$500,000 before making any provision for the retirement of the debt. Then, if we consider the earnings estimate of \$5,510,000—as we did in the case of the preferred shareholders' plan—\$5,010,000, or approximately \$259 per share, would be applicable to common share equity. Obviously, such a condition would give a fillip to the market price of the shares and would, in turn, lend an appreciable market price to the warrants held by shareholders and creditors.

You must realize in considering the proposals of both the bondholders' and the preferred shareholders' committees that each is asking for the very most that it can expect to get. In all probability, some compromise agreement can be reached. But as the two proposals now stand, I think that that of the Symington committee has the better chance of placing the company on a profitable operating basis.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

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TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 13, 1939

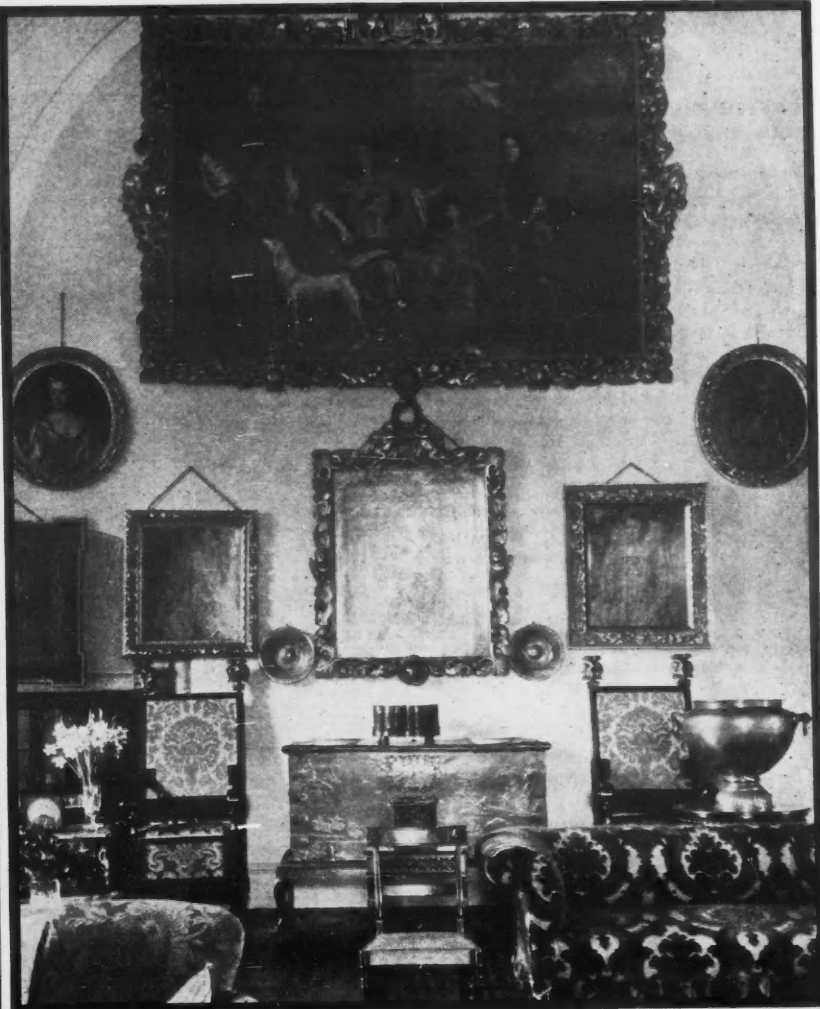
The Scottish Lassie Who Became The Queen of Canada

BY S. H. BEST

IF GHOSTS walk at all they walk in Glamis Castle. One Lady Strathmore was burned as a witch in Edinburgh in 1537, and it is said that she will haunt the dark corridors until the suspicion of a dreadful crime, that of attempting to kill James V of Scotland, is cleared from her name. And in this castle Macbeth murdered Duncan when he was asleep. Who can forget the vision of the bloody dagger and the sound of the voice crying "Sleep no more!"

But Elizabeth and the other Strathmore children thought the ghosts rather fun. They were lively youngsters and when other children were staying with them there were endless opportunities for games. They would dress one of their number up as a ghost and then start moaning. Wrapped in a sheet and clanking a chain the youthful miscreant paced the corridors, while the rest chuckled at the thought of the other children who would be hiding their heads under the sheets. For the rest of the time they were playing Highlanders up the Glen, making themselves the chief characters in the story of Bonnie Dundee, whose sword, with its famous inscription "God Save King James VIII, Prosperitie to Scotland and no Union," hung in the hall.

ONLY David and Elizabeth sometimes wandered round the walls of the castle and peered up at the windows looking for the secret room. Years ago, it is said, when the master of the house was away, his sons and their guests set about discovering that secret room. They placed a light in each of the windows and then they



THE PICTURES

TOP, LEFT, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon at the age of five, with her brother David. RIGHT, while historic Glamis Castle has a forbidding exterior, the interior is cheerful and bright and ornamented with portraits of the Strathmore family. CENTRE, LEFT, an official Dorothy Wilding picture of the Queen just before her Coronation, CENTRE, a portrait of Lady Elizabeth at the age of seven and RIGHT, the schoolgirl, aged 14, at the outbreak of the War. BOTTOM, LEFT, the ten-centuries-old Glamis Castle thrusts its turrets into the Scottish sky. CENTRE, the Queen's writing desk in the Castle. RIGHT, the small, simple main gateway to Glamis, bearing the arms of the Earl of Strathmore.

trooped into the garden to see if they could discover the long-concealed chamber. But in the midst of the gaiety and excitement in strode the Earl himself. Sternly he rebuked his sons for their frivolous curiosity and then he asked all the guests to leave. The grim secret was preserved.

Knowing this the little brother and sister did not take any pains to solve the mystery. They walked hand in hand, wondering what there might be in so mysterious a room, and asking each other innumerable questions, as children will. Neither of them was ever to know the secret, which is shared by three people only, the Earl, his eldest son when he is of age, and the factor.

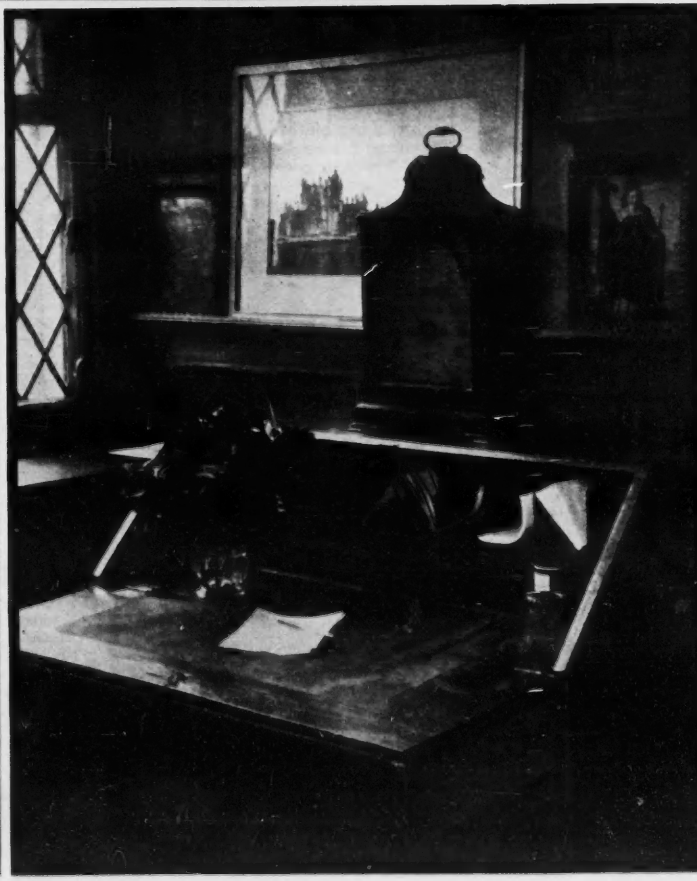
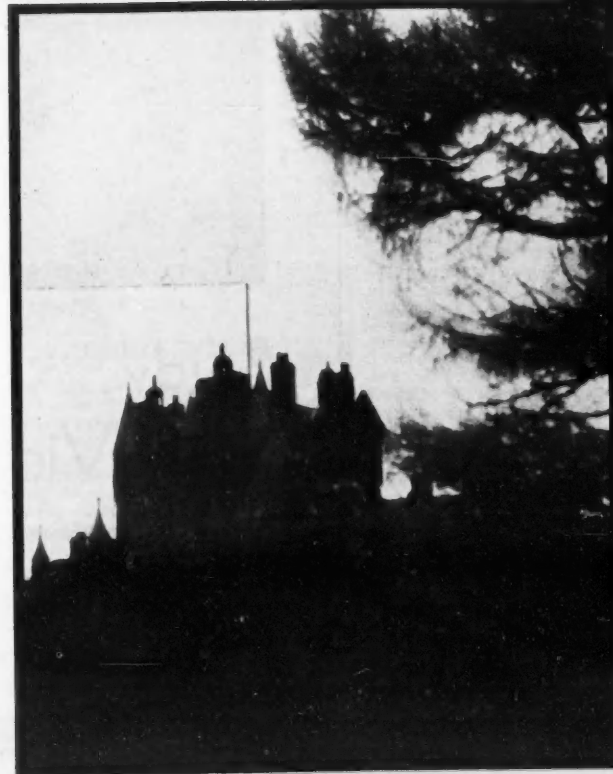
THE little Lady Elizabeth was very proud of her father's castle, and of the family and of Scotland. Of her native land she felt, inarticulately but strongly, as she said years later when she was grown up, "I can assure you that everything connected with Scotland—its beauty, tradition and songs—is very dear to me." Her own part of Scotland round about the Sidlaw Hills she was sure was the best.

Riding on her little pony up the Vale of Strathmore the child would remember the stories her father had told her of this historic ground. Here the Sma' Glen and the Great Glen meet, and down one or other of these the Highlanders came when they were marching south. Bending over her schoolbooks she would remember with pride that ancestors of hers fell at Flodden, that Stuart blood ran in her veins.

Driving up with visitors to the Castle, Elizabeth would watch their faces to make sure that they were impressed by the magnificent approach. The road runs straight for miles, right up to the great iron gates, flanked by the armorial lions. There the road divides and sweeps past on either side. This is one of the greatest vistas in the world, and Elizabeth was well aware of the fact. Woe to the visitor who was seeing the Castle for the first time and failed to make the appropriate remark.

ALTHOUGH a lover of Scotland and proud of her Scots blood, Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon was born at St. Paul's, Waldenbury, in Hertfordshire. This was on August 4, 1900. The beautiful old house of the Queen Anne period was the English seat of the Earl of Strathmore. During Lady Elizabeth's childhood the three autumn months were spent at Glamis, a fortnight at Streatham Castle in Durham, and the rest of the year in Hertfordshire.

(Continued on page 21)



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MUSICAL EVENTS

Bach and Even Further Back

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

NOT long since, Sergei Rachmaninoff ventured the opinion that the Philadelphia Orchestra was in quality the finest in the world. Since the Russian has played with nearly all of them, his opinion is worth regarding. Certainly anyone who heard the organization at Massey Hall on Monday night would admit that he had never heard a better one. It is of flawless and beautiful quality in every instrument, and the nobility of its tone in ensemble tempts one to become rhapsodical. Every solo passage, however brief, gives the sensitive listener a thrill, and in massive episodes its tone touches sublimity. Eugene Ormandy, by his authority and vitality, maintains its status as a perfect and plastic musical instrument.

At present one can deal only with the first program devoted to Bach, Buxtehude and Brahms. The Bach numbers could hardly have been better in variety and characteristic melodic appeal. They began with the buoyant and captivating Brandenburg Concerto No. 2, already familiar to most listeners, and unique in that it calls for four soloists. It gave opportunities to the first violin, Alexander Hilsberg; the flute, William Kincaid, a superb artist who has been with the Orchestra for many years; oboe, Marcel Tabuteau; and trumpet, Saul Caston, equally eminent. The work was played with spontaneity and fluent loveliness. There followed several glorious Bach transcriptions by Lucien Caillat. To hear the string sections playing in unison in "Air for the G string" was an experience not to be forgotten; but even more enthralling was the Fugue in G minor, scored for wind alone with the contra-bassoon as a base.

The full magnificence of the Orchestra was revealed in the majestic Prelude and Fugue in B minor, in which the quality of a great organ translated into a richer and more ethereal atmosphere was suggested throughout. A new and welcome experience followed when Mr. Ormandy played as an extra number a transcription of a Passacaglia by the great 17th century organist and composer Dietrich Buxtehude (1637-1707). He was a Dane, born in Helsingborg, Sweden, but most of his life was spent at Lubeck, Germany, where his recitals of his own works, fresh and free in style, won the attention of all Northern Europe.

One cannot praise so emphatically Mr. Ormandy's interpretation of Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C minor. It was a grand experience to hear the lovely melodic passage work with which the rich fabric of the work abounds, and the massive grandeur of the ensemble episodes, so vitally rendered. But Mr. Ormandy's interpretation seemed to lack exaltation, and (in the slow movement) a close attention to detail. He played the symphony romantically, and the immortal final movement became merely passionate, rather than Olympian.

Bach's B Minor Mass

Public manifestations of the Mendelssohn Choir during the past year have been confined to radio, but that it has suffered no decline in prestige as one of the greatest of contemporary choral organizations was demonstrated last Sunday in a broadcast heard all over North America through the facilities of C.B.C. and the Columbia Broadcasting System, and in many other countries by short wave. The greatest of all Bach's religious works, the Mass in B minor, was sung so magnificently that it was probably the finest choral broadcast heard from anywhere since network broadcasting was instituted.

Though many great composers have composed settings for the Mass, that of Bach, far too stupendous for liturgical use, may be said as Percy Scholes puts it, to "stand alone on a solitary and lofty peak." Though composed about 1735, Bach, so far as is known, never produced it in its entirety, and the first complete rendering took place at Berlin in 1835; the first in London in 1876; and the first in America at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1900. Under the direction of Dr. H. A. Fricker the first Canadian production in its entirety took place in 1929, since when the Mendelssohn Choir has made the work its own. Sunday's broadcast was its sixth performance under his baton; which accounts for the superb authority, intimacy of detail and overwhelming grandeur of the rendering.

Illimitable resource and inspiration mark the choruses throughout, and



NATALIE PLATNER, Physical Director of the Canadian Women's Keepfit Movement which is presenting "Health in Rhythm" at the Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, on May 19 and 20. Some 125 Toronto "keepfitters" are taking part in this health culture and dancing display.

—Photo by John S. Steele.



ROBERT NICHOLSON, Australian baritone, and the Bach Choir will be featured at the special all-British concert to be given by the Promenade Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Reginald Stewart in Varsity Arena next Thursday night.

Bach set most of the episodes on so exalted a plane and at so brisk a pace, that the demands on the expression and physical powers of choristers are indescribably severe. Yet from first to last the conductor obtained unflinching brilliance of utterance, imbued with profoundly devotional fervor. Tone, balance and phrasing were of a quality beyond praise. The grandeur which marked the rendering of "Kyrie Eleison" which opens the work, was sustained for nearly two hours until the glory of the "Sanctus," shifted to the final position, was reached. Dr. Fricker and his choristers covered not only themselves, but Canada, with glory.

Orchestral support was admirable with notable examples of solo passage work by Elie Spivak, first violin and H. M. Bradford, flautist. The orchestra was augmented by Ivor Baldwin at the organ and Richard Dryden, playing a continuo on the pianoforte. The vocal soloists were appealing in tone and beauty of expression and included Dorothy Allen Park, soprano; Eileen Law, contralto; William Morton, Tenor and Albert Kennedy, baritone. The broadcast was from Convocation Hall, crowded with invited listeners, who afterward gave Dr. Fricker an immense ovation.

Names Make Music News

Despite an early beginning the first concert of the sixth season of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra in Varsity Arena was attended by approximately 5500 people headed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Again its distinguished conductor, Reginald Stewart, has under his baton a personnel including many able Toronto musicians, with Harold Kenner as concert master and Leo Smith leading the cellos.

The chief episode was Brahms' Symphony No. 3 in F Major, decided on as an alternative, when it was found that the same composer's first Symphony, at first projected, had by a coincidence been announced by other organizations. It is less familiar than the latter work, but the most tuneful of Brahms' symphonies. It is for the most part gay, and only in the lovely third movement, Poco Allegretto, is there a suggestion of melancholy. The tone was excellent and the conductor gave a smooth, routine interpretation; but it was obvious that there had not been sufficient preparation. Listeners found compensation in the second part, when Mr. Stewart showed his best form in three captivating dance numbers that roused immense enthusiasm. They included Weinberger's irresistible Polka and Fugue from "Schwanda;" the exquisitely pulsating waltz from Tchaikovsky's Serenade for Strings (this masterpiece in that dance form); and a Johann Strauss waltz that sent everyone home happy.

The guest artist was Rosa Tentoni, a Minnesota girl of Italian parentage, who has made important appearances with leading American orchestras. Her voice, though not of large range, is exquisite, soft, even and emotional. She was expressive and appealing in "One Fine Day" from "Madame Butterfly;" and sang skilfully several short lyrics, the most difficult of which was Rossini's "Danza" in which Gwendolyn Williams gave magnificent co-operation at the piano. The singers' interpretations were marred by movements and a tendency to gesticulate like a junior elocutionist; restless possibly due to temperament, but disconcerting to watch.

The University of Oxford recently conferred the degree of Mus. Doc. on the great musical scholar, Rev. Edmund H. Fellowes, in recognition of his invaluable work in the revival and editing of Tudor music. His edition of the works of William Byrd is a magnum opus in itself. Dr. Fellowes is not unknown in Canada where he has lectured on ancient music and has one especial friend, J. Campbell McInnes. Though in orders he won fame as a violinist as a young man in Oxford, and in 1900 became a minor canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where he was for some time choral director. The idea of bringing the whole of Tudor music to the light of our day was suggested to him years ago by Mr. McInnes, after the latter had sung a program of ancient music at Windsor.

The charming young French Canadian soprano, Therese Gagnon, a native of Quebec city, and long a radio favorite in Montreal, has been broadcasting from Toronto on several popular programs. This summer she will be singing from Manoir Richelieu.

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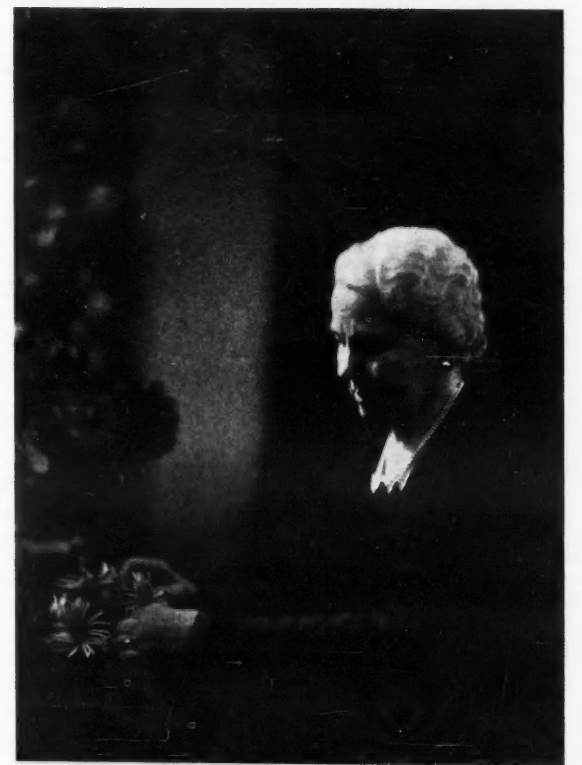
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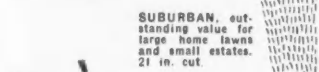
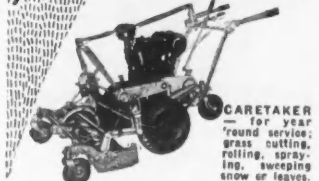
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Black Spots Before the Eyes

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

EVERYBODY else was sobbing quietly through "Dark Victory" but when I looked at Miss A. she was sitting quiet and rigid, her eyes almost as distended as Bette Davis's, and once she leaned over and struck herself sharply below the knee. She didn't say a word on the way out and as we sat down at the soda fountain I noticed that she looked shaken and pale.

"Listen," she said suddenly, "something queer happened in there. I saw two Bette Davises."

"That's nothing," I said, "I saw at least eight. There was Bette tragic and wild, Bette submissive and invalid, Bette tight, Bette overboard, Bette sobering up, Bette in love."

"That's not what I mean," Miss A. said, "I saw two Bette Davises at the same time." She paused a moment, then she added ominously, "Overlapping."

"You probably just need new lenses," I said.

"If it were only as simple as that!" Miss A. said.

"Now listen," I said firmly, "do you remember 'The Son of Frankenstein' and how you came out saying you were sure you were the hyperpituitary type?"

"Oh that!" Miss A. said, "that was just a passing fancy."

"And 'Young Doctor Kildare,'" I went on. "When Dr. Kildare diagnosed a malignant growth from examining Lionel Barrymore's elbow, you thought you had that too."

Symptoms For All

She shook her head. "I just had one symptom that time. This time I had all the symptoms. Headache, dizziness, double-vision, nervous excitability, no reflex action in the left knee, bad memory." She looked at me tragically, "I don't remember what I was doing a week ago Thursday. I can't remember what's high in bridge. Just like Judith Traherne."

"That's not a symptom, that's a condition," I said impatiently. I went on, trying to keep my voice pleasant and reassuring. "It's just a screen-trend. The open-clinic cycle. Free diagnosis instead of free dinnerware. They've probably figured that people are crazy about symptoms. I wouldn't be surprised if they were planning to run through a whole series of stories about sleeping sickness, sclerosis, hyperacidity, and the occupational diseases."

Miss A. stared past me with haunted eyes. "I haven't got sclerosis or sleeping sickness or hyperacidity," she said, "I've got glioma. . . . Look, I can't light a cigarette with a match." "That's because you're trying to light the match with the cigarette," I said. "Pull yourself together. That wasn't one of the symptoms of glioma."

"It might be," Miss A. said. I said that probably eighty-five percent of the people at "Dark Victory" came away thinking they had glioma. "Just think what will happen if this keeps up," I said. "Half the population will find itself in bed suffering from rare, incurable diseases invented by Hollywood."

But Miss A. wasn't paying any attention. She sat with her elbows propped on the counter and stared at herself in the mirror, looking pale, exalted and resigned. "There's one thing I want you to do for me," she said. "When it's all over I'd like you to give a party for all my friends. No sorrow or regrets. Just gaiety and laughter and plenty of champagne. Will you do this?"

"I'll see what I can do," I said rather grudgingly.

Black Wave Ahead

Miss A. looked, for the first time, pleased and even lively. She likes arranging parties. "Cress rolls would be nice and moulded chicken salad," she said. "It needn't be elaborate." She seemed quite cheered by the notion of her posthumous party. "Original verses later would be a nice idea," she said.

I couldn't get much interested. I sat with an elbow on the counter and my head on my hand thinking of the black wave of hypochondria about to sweep America.

"Headache?" Miss A. said sharply.

"Just a slight dullness," I said.

Miss A. had suddenly changed. She was no longer Judith Traherne, bright and doomed, but the wise, kind, omniscient Dr. Steel. "Just close your eyes a moment," she said. "Now what am I putting in your hand?"

"A piece of paper," I said weakly.

"And now," said Miss A., "what am I putting in the other hand?"

"The fountain check," I said. I opened my eyes and Miss A. was smiling at me, the bright, professional, reassuring smile that indicates you are now beyond professional aid. She slid down off her stool. "Well, meet you in the operating room," she said with ghastly gaiety, and leaving me with the fountain check she went off brave and solitary to face her inscrutable doom.

COMING EVENTS

THE McGill University French Summer School, under the aegis of the Faculty of Arts and Science, will convene from June 29 to August 9, the courses being held in the university buildings on the slopes of Mount Royal, Montreal.

Three lecture courses will enable students to select either an elementary course, a course comparable to the regular undergraduate courses in the university, or a course comparable to graduate courses which may, under certain circumstances, count toward the M.A. degree in French in McGill.

THE Boris Volkoff Ballet will give their first full length ballet program on Friday, May 19 in Massey Hall. This new company will have



BORIS VOLKOFF BALLET. The Polovtsian Dances from Borodin's opera Prince Igor; this thrilling barbaric dance is one of the highlights of the first all ballet program being presented by the Boris Volkoff Ballet on Friday, May 19, in Massey Hall. —Photo by Scott Malcolm.

a cast of thirty dancers. The orchestra will be under the capable direction of Ettore Mazzoleni. In addition to the Polovtsian Dances from Prince Igor, four ballets will be presented.

It is interesting to note that Arnold Haskell in his recently published book "Ballet" claims that it was the Polovtsian dances which more than anything else secured the triumph

of Diaghileff's Russian Ballet in western Europe. Prior to 1909 the ballet had been weakened by the reduction of the male dancer to a secondary and unobtrusive role. Ballet had become effeminate. The virility of the dances in Borodin's opera re-established the male dancer as an artist and gave new life to ballet as a significant art.



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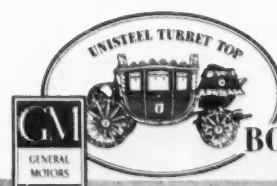
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DANCING ON THE TERRAZZO FLOOR in The Cloister's effective Palm Patio at Sea Island, Georgia, attracts groups every evening from the residence colony in addition to guests. —Sea Island Photo by Terhune.

PORTS OF CALL

Summer Comes to the Golden Isles

AT SEA Island, one of the famed Golden Isles off Georgia's southern coast, late spring and summer find activity in full swing. A large number of houses in the island's rapidly growing residence colony are occupied and gay with house party and family groups. At The Cloister there's a large group of guests, almost evenly divided between northerners and southerners.

Sports or lazy sun-tanning are the order of the day, with surf and pool swimming, golf, and fishing taking the lead in popularity, and the Beach Casino centering attention. Each day at the noon hour the Cloister orchestra plays on the deck surrounding the swimming pool, assembling vacationists of all ages. Small children take their lessons in the shallow part of the pool, or enjoy the slide and water toys. The teen-age contingent goes in energetically for beach jai alai, medicine ball games, paddle tennis, and an endless variety of beach games, while the entire group lolls indolently about the pool during the concerts. Many of the swimmers enjoy luncheon from the buffet which opens on the pool deck, allowing them to lunch in bathing suits without interrupting their sunning.

Water Carnivals

Sunday water carnivals are eagerly anticipated events in the Casino pool, featuring swimming and diving exhibitions by experts, contests and races, comic events, and music by the orchestra, as well as an informal floor show.

Indirect lighting beneath the pool waters, strings of tiny lights, and soft-colored spotlights transform the pool deck into a glamorous setting for the dinner-dances held there once each week. Easily the most outstanding weekly events, these dinner-dances attract many parties of cottagers and usually all of the Cloister guests to enjoy the full course meal, with aquatic entertainment and a song-and-dance floor show interspersed with the dancing.

Al fresco dancing is enjoyed in the Palm Patio opening from the Cloister Clubrooms every night of the week except Sundays and the night of the dancing at the pool. Congenial groups gather about the tables surrounding the circular terrazzo floor to enjoy cooling beverages between dances. Effective shrubbery groupings are silhouetted against the chalk-white wall, and there's always a cooling breeze in the Patio. Saturday night dances are especially featured, usually include entertainment, and last longer. Several times a week there's dinner-dancing in the Cloister dining room.

Throughout the early summer season an interesting round of tourna-

ments has inspired friendly competition at the Sea Island Golf Club, where the course has been said by experts to offer more variety than any other course in America. Bobby Jones set a new course record of 67 over this course last June, when he played there twice daily during his visit in a cottage.

Highlight of the summer season at the Golf Club will be the last fortnight in June when the two major golf tournaments are on consecutive week-ends. On June 10 and 11 the Annual Summer Tournament will

sea fishing for mackerel, drum, cobia, and croakers. Most of these parties are all-day affairs, including a fish-fry luncheon aboard.

Protected inland waters about Sea Island are ideal for small pleasure craft, and sail boats and cruisers are available at the Sea Island Yacht Yards, while a number of individuals constantly enjoy their speed boats. Tennis courts on the Cloister lawns are filled every day, with Round Robin matches often scheduled. Also offering diversion on the Cloister grounds are miniature golf, badminton, archery, bowling-on-the-green, putting, croquet and quoits. Bicycles are kept



VARIETY EACH DAY is experienced by players on the Sea Island Golf Club's splendid course at Sea Island, Georgia, where winds from the ocean affect shots differently each round. —Sea Island Photo by Terhune.

be held and June 20-24 has been selected for the Georgia State Tournament which will be played over the Sea Island Club course, attracting many of the south's outstanding golfers.

And at Sea

Fishing never fails to interest many devotees, and several types of fishing are done near Sea Island. Surf casters may find a real thrill in landing a channel bass or drum on light tackle; for river fishing parties go in boats from the Sea Island Fishing Camp into the Hampton River to try their luck at speckled trout, flounder, sheepshead, and whiting; while cruisers make daily trips from Saint Simons pier taking parties to the snapper banks, or to try deep

at the front entrance of The Cloister, and are a favorite method of transportation and exercise either on the shell paths or the packed beach sands. Informal parties at The Cloister, at The Casino, and in the Residence colony are continually assembling groups of friends, while aperitif parties at the cabanas just east of the Casino, beach suppers, and fish-frys or turtle egg hunts often furnish fun.

TRAVELERS

Miss Phyllis Holroyde, president of the Junior League of Montreal, and Mrs. Webster K. Newcomb, placement chairman, attended the 19th annual conference of the Junior Leagues of America, held there from May 2 to 5.

Miss Lillian Rawlings, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Fraser McIntosh, and Mr. McIntosh in Vancouver for several weeks, has returned to Montreal.

Miss Edith Kingston, second daughter of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. G. F. Kingston of Trinity College, Toronto, will go abroad this summer with the Secondary School Girls' Tour. They will visit the British Isles, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, sailing on the Letitia July 7 and returning to Canada the latter part of August. The Dean and Mrs. Kingston, Miss Betty Dean and Master Temple, expect to go to Nova Scotia as usual for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Melish have returned to Toronto after spending the winter in Florida.

Mrs. John Lyle and Mrs. Duncan Coulson have returned to Toronto from the south. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Segsworth of Toronto have taken The Cedars Cottage, Ravello Gardens, Bermuda, for a month. Recently they entertained at dinner at the hotel for Dr. and Mrs. Harold McClelland, Mrs. L. Leitch, Miss Dorothy Leitch and Mrs. R. F. Segsworth of Toronto and Dr. and Mrs. Barileau, Mrs. Harold Armstrong and Mrs. Gordon Foreman of Kingston.

Major and Mrs. James McC. Baxter have returned to Toronto from a two-weeks' trip to the Southern States.

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AMONG THOSE PRESENT

IN HONOR of the French Minister to Canada and the Countess de Dampierre, who arrived in New York recently from a visit to France, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre C. Cartier gave a luncheon at their home, 15 East Ninety-sixth Street, New York. Later they took their guests to the World's Fair to visit the House of Jewels, of which Mr. Cartier is president.

Among the guests at the luncheon were Countess Aymar de Dampierre, niece of the guests of honor; Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President; Lady Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Claudel, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre C. Merillon, Mme. Andre Maurois, Mr. Louis de Vaux, Mr. Jacques Greber and Mr. Robert Lindsay.

On their arrival in Ottawa the Count and Countess de Dampierre, with their little daughter, Anne, and their niece, the Countess Aymar de Dampierre, were met at the station by Count George de Bouloche, Mr. Henri de Lagenest, Secretary of the French Legation, and Mrs. Lagenest, with other members of the staff with

BY BERNICE COFFEY

their wives, Mr. A. S. Redfern, secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General, Mr. J. F. Pouliot, M.P., and Mr. Paul G. Oumet, vice-president of l'Alliance Française.

First O.C. Honored

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Colquhoun, officer commanding the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, and Mrs. Colquhoun, entertained at dinner at the Manitoba club, Winnipeg, in honor of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Gault, founder, and first commanding officer of the regiment, and Mrs. Gault, of Taunton, Somerset, England, who are in Winnipeg to attend the reunion of the regiment, and of Mrs. Percy Benson, Col. Gault's sister, who arrived recently from England.

The guests on this occasion included Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Gault, Mrs. Benson, Mr. Justice and Mrs. P. J. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Athol McBean, Major and Mrs. George Northwood, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leach, Mrs. F. G. Robertson, Ottawa; Mrs. C. V. Alloway, Miss Eva Powley, Air Vice-Marshal J. Lindsay Gordon, Lieut.-Col. C. V. Bishop, Capt. Cecil S. Gunn and Mr. H. E. Robertson.

Degree Conferred

The Vice-Chancellor and corporation of Trinity College, Toronto, held a special convocation on Wednesday evening, May 10, when the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Very Rev. John Lowe, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. A reception in honor of Dean and Mrs. Lowe was held in the Provost's room after the convocation.

"Old Montreal"

The invited guests of honor for the Reception and Historical Ball of "Old Montreal" to be held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on May 30, under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Tweedsmuir, by the Women's Branch of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, to celebrate the visit in Canada of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, are: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Hon. E. L. Patenaude and Madame Patenaude; the Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; Sir Gerald Campbell, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, and Lady Campbell; the Hon. Robert Manion and Mrs. Manion; the Minister of France, Comte Robert de Dampierre and the Comtesse de Dampierre; the Right Rev. Arthur Carlisle, Bishop of Montreal, and Mrs. Carlisle; the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, the Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec; the Hon. Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshield and Mrs. Greenshield; His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, Mr. Camillien Houde, and Madame Houde; Brigadier F. Logie Armstrong, O.B.E., District Officer Commanding, and Mrs. Armstrong; Dr. Lewis Douglas, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, and Mrs. Douglas; Mademoiselle Hortense Cartier, Judge Gustave Perrault, and Dr. B. G. Bourgeois.

The honorary committee of the Chateau de Ramezay is composed of Dr. and Madame Victor Morin, Mrs.



MISS MARGARET HAMBLY BIRK, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Birk of Toronto, whose engagement to Mr. James Archibald Harley, of Saginaw, Michigan, son of Mr. Archibald Manson Harley, K.C., and Mrs. Harley, of Brantford, Ont., was recently announced. The marriage will take place in Toronto on Saturday, June 2.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

John Baillie, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Lighthall, Lady Drummond, Mrs. James Peck, Madame Rosaire Thibaut, Mr. de Lery Macdonald and Miss de Bellefeuille Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Walter Lyman, Madame N. K. Laflamme, Madame Israel Tarte, Madame Gustave Perrault, and Madame B. G. Bourgeois.

Gunnery Ball

Three hundred guests attended the annual Gunnery Ball held in Montreal on Friday, May 6, under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, by the Commandant and Officers of the 2nd Montreal Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, in the Drill Hall, Craig Street. Those receiving the guests were the Commandant of the Regiment, Colonel A. E. D. Tremaine, E.D., and Mrs. Tremaine, Colonel J. J. Creelman, D.S.O., V.D., and Mrs. Creelman, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Gerald Hanson, D.S.O., V.D., and Mrs. Hanson.

Among those present were Major-General and Mrs. A. G. L. McNaughton, Brigadier-General and Mrs. E. de B. Panet, Brigadier and Mrs. F. Logie Armstrong, Commander and Mrs. E. R. Brock, Wing Commander and Mrs. A. J. Sully, Colonel and Mrs. W. S. Hagarty, Colonel and Mrs. C. B. Price, Colonel and Mrs. G. V. Whitehead, Colonel and Mrs. J. J. Creelman, Colonel and Mrs. R. D. Harkness, Colonel and Mrs. R. A. Fraser, Colonel and Mrs. W. C. Hyde, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. D. Tremaine, Colonel and Mrs. P. E. Leclerc, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. E. Gerald Hanson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Walford, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Albert Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. K. P. MacPherson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. R. M. Gossline, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. S. V. Cooke, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Paul Grenier, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. S. Morrissey, Colonel Gilbert Stairs, Lieutenant-Colonel Ivan Ibbotson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. T. Paterson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. F. Culver, Flight Lieutenant and Mrs. R. A. Cameron, Major and Mrs. F. C. Hanington, and Major and Mrs. J. W. H. G. H. Van den Berg.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson Farmer have returned to Toronto after several weeks in New York.

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Scottish Lassie is Queen of Canada

(Continued from Page 17)

As a child our Queen was small but plump, with subtle Celtic coloring and a vivid skin. Her eyes, then as now, were deeply blue, and she was noted, even in the cradle for her ready smile. Everyone loved the little girl, friends, tenants and servants, for she possessed charm and gentleness of manner, an unselfish nature, a candid sincerity and a hatred of affectation. When she married, her father wrote to an old retainer, "We are pleased, although we are grieved to lose our daughter, who is adored by all the family."

When Lady Elizabeth was five years old there was a momentous meeting. She had been invited to a party given by Lady Leicester, and there she met Prince Albert. The little girl saw a shy, awkward boy of eleven, who said hardly anything because he stuttered. He saw a girl with fluffy fair hair, surmounted by a great bow, with a smear of cream across her mouth. After the war they met again. "The last time I saw you," said the Prince, "you had been eating leed cake." "Gobbling it like a glutton," amended the slim, pretty Lady Elizabeth.

Announcements

DEATHS

Died: John I. Pratt, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.R.C.P., D.P.H., Founder of the Port Arthur Clinic, 65 years.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Catherine Cameron, daughter of the late Dr. William A. and Mrs. Cameron of Arnprior, and grand-daughter of the late Honorable George and Mrs. Bryson of Fort Coulonge, to Mr. Thomas Henry Marshall, B.A., son of Mr. Thomas Marshall, ex-M.P.P., and the late Mrs. Marshall of Dunnville, the marriage to take place at Fort Coulonge the latter part of June.



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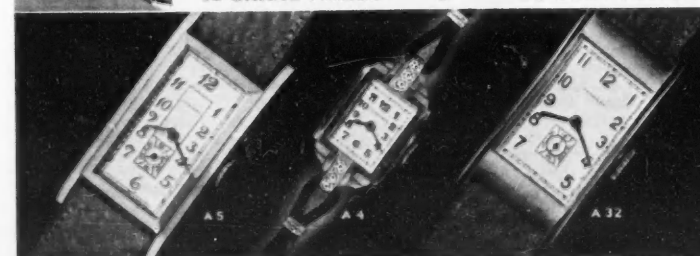
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At this season, we would like to remind about-to-be-marrieds to give each other Longines — so as to help start married life — on time! There's a Longines-Wittnauer Jeweller near you who will be pleased to show you the latest Longines models. Pay him a visit!

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MRS. ROSS M. MACDONALD (left) and Mrs. Ralph D. Baker, of Winnipeg, who, with their father, Mr. George W. Allan, also of Winnipeg, have been spending a holiday at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C. Mr. Allan is chairman of the Canadian Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Royal Visit Flags

BY JOHN H. KIMBALL

THE practice of hoisting numerous flags in token of rejoicing is so ancient and so widespread that it may be regarded as the result of primitive instinct rather than the outcome of any formal symbolism. Whatever the origin of this custom, there is no more effective form of decoration than a display of flags and bunting, always provided that the proper flags are used.

There are many flags which are proper national colors under certain conditions, but, strictly speaking, there are very few flags which the average Canadian is entitled to fly. There are laws and customs prohibiting the use of some British flags, and there are usages which render it inadvisable to use other British flags or any foreign flags.

On occasions of national rejoicing in Canada it is very rare not to find the ROYAL STANDARD among other flags in house or shop decoration. This is entirely wrong. The ROYAL STANDARD, the personal flag of the King, and it is most distinctly not a national flag. It may be flown only on a building in which His Majesty is personally present, or in which is some member of the Royal Family representing the King. It is illegal to display it otherwise, and it is incorrect for any unauthorized person even to own it. It should never be used for decorations, either inside or outdoors. This also applies to the English, Scottish, and Irish Standards.

The UNION JACK with the badge of the Dominion in its centre is the official flag of the Governor-General; with the badge of a Province, it is the official flag of the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province. These official flags are flown only in the jurisdiction of the respective Governors, and only when the Governor himself is present in the building on which the flag is shown. These may not be used for decorations.

The ENSIGNS, (WHITE, BLUE, and RED), are sea flags and are under the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. Of these, the White and the Red Ensigns are most frequently displayed. Since 1917 it has been illegal, without the permission of the Admiralty, to display conspicuously or to hoist on a flagstaff either the White or the Blue Ensign, or any flag so resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive. Hence these two ensigns are not available for decorations on buildings or streets.

THE national flags of foreign countries, if used at all, should be displayed sparingly and judiciously. To put the flag of one country beneath that of another is a grave insult; properly, it should be of the same size and flown at the same elevation as the British Flag. This is rarely practicable, and so it is inadvisable to use them at all.

With so many flags banned, it may well be asked "What is the proper national flag of Canada?" and "What flags can we use?"

Francis Knollys (later Viscount Knollys), private secretary to King Edward VII, wrote in 1902 to a clergyman in Folkestone: "I must remind you that you can always fly the Union Jack." Five years later he wrote to Mr. Barlow Cumberland, Port Hope, Ont.: "I beg to inform you that the Union Jack, being the national flag, may be flown by British subjects, private or official, on land."

Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1912 sent a dispatch to the Duke of Connaught, then Governor-General of Canada, in which he stated: "The Union Jack is the national flag of Canada, as of all other

parts of His Majesty's dominions, and may be flown on land by all British subjects, and the Red Ensign with the arms of the Dominion of Canada in the fly is intended to be used only by Canadian merchant vessels."

Thomas Mulvey, Under Secretary of State, Ottawa, wrote in 1929 to the secretary of the Navy League of Canada, Toronto: "The Union Jack is the National Flag of Canada. The Canadian Red Ensign, which show the Canadian Arms on the fly, was intended for ships of Canadian registry, and is properly flown only on water. The Blue Ensign is flown by Government vessels. Some confusion as to the Canadian flag has arisen through the fact that some years ago authority was granted by order-in-council for the display of the Canadian Red Ensign from buildings owned or occupied by the Canadian Government and situated without Canada. This was found to be necessary to distinguish Canadian offices abroad from other British offices, and it is the only exception to the general rule."

The UNION JACK (more properly, the Union Flag or the Great Union) is the only national flag which may properly be flown from the truck of flagstaves or flagpoles, public or private, by British subjects in Canada. The RED ENSIGN, either plain or with the Canadian badge in the fly, is a maritime flag and may be properly used only on vessels of British or Canadian registry, respectively. Apart from this, there is no actual law or regulation prohibiting its use on shore.

CANADA is unique amongst the British Dominions, in that it has no proper flag of its own for display on land. There does not appear to be any regulation to prevent the use of the national flags of these dominions (e.g., those of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc.) or those of Eire and Ulster as decorations.

Nova Scotia alone amongst the Canadian Provinces has a flag of its own. In that province this flag may replace the Union Jack on a flagstaff; in the rest of the Dominion it may be used as a decoration.

The St. Andrew's Cross of Scotland, the St. George's Cross of England, and the St. Patrick's Cross of Ireland (but not the Standards of those countries) may also be used among the decorations.

Flags of the signal codes, naval and international, make excellent decorations, as do also many of the "bunting" streamers put out for this purpose. When using the code flags the best effect is obtained by alternating the triangular pennants with the rectangular flags and by separating the different flags of the same colors.

It is generally advisable to stick to the national colors—red, white and blue—when draping buildings with bunting, etc., as these are most effective. For heraldic, as well as for decorative reasons, the red and blue should always be separated by the white.

Shields, plaques, and banners make excellent decorations, and afford much scope for originality and variation. The Canadian Coat of Arms and those of the Provinces and cities, portraits of Their Majesties, etc., may be freely used in these, but the Standards (Royal, English, Scottish, and Irish) and the White and Blue Ensigns should never be incorporated in them.

There are so many symbols of royalty and of loyalty available that the omission of the prohibited and the improper flags can create no difficulty in the proper and effective trimming of buildings and streets.

My Mother

These verses, by a member of the Canadian Civil Service Commission and former M.P. for Selkirk, Man., were written two years ago for private circulation, and have received high praise from Prime Minister Mackenzie King. SATURDAY NIGHT is glad to publish them as its contribution to Mother's Day, May 14.

HER beauteous body at my birth
Gave nurture to my fainting
earth,
I could not be nor breathe nor stir
But through the breaking heart of her.

The lovely songs she sang to me
Were like a fairy's minstrelsy,
And her pale hands were never done
With tending me, "Her little son".

Where'er my trembling steps would
light
She was beside to guide them right,
I could not sob, nor smile, nor cry
But her frail form was standing by.

When sickness wracked my tiny frame
Her love burned with a stronger
flame,
And mercy in her holy eyes

Shone with a light from Paradise.

She taught me first the golden rule,
When I reluctant went to school,
'Twas then she dressed me fine and neat
And even kissed me on the street.

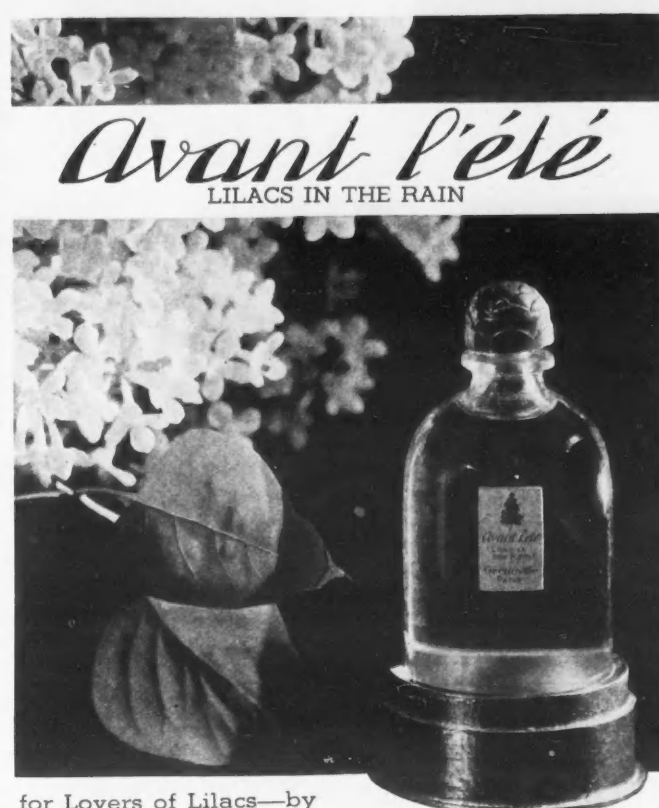
When I became a bigger boy
I was her pride and hope and joy,
And Oh! she had a wondrous plan
For me when I became a man.

Although her dream was dimmed with
tears
She never let me know her fears,
But still held on and hoped to see
The man she prayed her son would be.

Yes even with her fainting breath
Before she fell asleep in death,
She seemed at last to gaze surprised
As if her dream were realised.

O mother, when from realms of light
God grants to thee a second sight
Of this thy son,
Implore again his life may be
That shining dream you prayed for
me,

Thou lovely one,
Ottawa, Ont. JAMES H. STITT.



Avant l'été
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CANADIAN NATIONAL

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USE
EYE-GENE

CONCERNING FOOD

The Glamour Girl Invades the Kitchen

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

THERE is a lot more glamor connected in the public mind with actresses than cooks. But you don't actually need to have fallen arches and a figure like a belted bolster to be a good cook, or live in bucolic obscurity either. Darn it, some mighty attractive women are proud of knowing how to cook.

Mooning through that beautiful creature Katharine Cornell's recently published autobiography I was pretty pleased to find this support for my thesis: "Marlene Dietrich" says the first lady of the American stage, "prides herself on her cooking much more than she does on her extraordinary loveliness." She goes on to tell how, unknown to her, Marlene one day invaded the McClintic kitchen, threw the servants into a dither and spent the greater part of the day making fabulous dishes. When Katharine got back for a rehearsal they all sat down to a marvellous dinner. Half way through Marlene discovered that one of her most impressive rings was gone—an immense emerald. Everyone felt pretty upset. Miss Cornell reasoned that it was not unnatural that the waiting butcher boy might, in a moment of sentiment, have taken it as something to remember the new cook by. But it turned up when dessert came in, slumming with the citron in the delicious seed cake Miss Dietrich had made.

How's that for one glamor girl to another? When one thinks of how that girl can wear man-tailored suits, and chiffons, and can cook—well, it just makes me cry, that's all.

Why not learn to make something that's supposed to be really hard, just to boost your own morale? This week sees the best of early local asparagus on all the stalls, and asparagus, to most smart diners-out, means Sauce Hollandaise, dear, oh dear. Getting it at home is another story, isn't it. Now take it easy. Here is a recipe that has lately come my way and makes all the usual recipes line up with Einstein.

Sauce Hollandaise

1/2 cup butter
2 egg yolks
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 pinch pepper
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1/3 cup boiling water

Use a double boiler. Not even Dietrich can risk Hollandaise over a direct heat.

Melt the butter over the hot water, then remove top section of the boiler from the heat and add the egg yolks one after another, stirring each into the butter thoroughly with a wooden spoon. Add the salt, pepper and lemon juice, then very gradually, and stirring all the time, add the boiling water. Now replace the top section over the one containing the hot water which must never boil. Heat sauce slowly, stirring continually for the 8 to 10 minutes it takes to become thick as light custards.

With the daze taken out of Hollandaise—let us hope—surely we may boldly advance and attack a tricky dessert.

"Baked Alaska" is an ice-pudding that usually covers the cook with glory. It is, of course, nothing but ice-cream blanketed with a meringue made of fruit sugar and whites of eggs beaten till you're exhausted, and the whole thing put in a hot oven for a few minutes. The hot, crusty, and faintly fawn-tipped outside, with the arctic cold cream beneath is simply delicious. The trick is to have a non-conductor, either a wooden board, or a layer of sponge-



FROM THE ICE AND SNOW of a slow-coming Spring, hyacinths and daffodils suddenly made this brave showing on May 3, in the Moore Park garden of E. F. Crossland, Esq., Toronto.

cake beneath the ice cream and to seal all the ice-cream and the board or cake with a coating of meringue. Which I have certainly told you before. But this is a new one.

Melon Alaska

Take a ripe Honeydew or Mont-real melon. Peel it a bit ruthlessly. (None of the rind must discourage your guest's wobbling dentures.) Cut a quarter off length-wise and scoop out the seeds. Refill the cavity with brandied fruit or fruits steeped in rum. Replace the cut off cover and anchor it with a few tooth picks. Put it in the coldest department of your refrigerator and chill it for several hours. Beat the whites of 4 eggs stiffly as possible, gradually adding 3 tablespoons of fruit sugar. It should take 8 or 10 minutes' beating. Five minutes before serving take the melon from the ice-box, (cut off a slice from the bottom to ensure its not rolling off) place it on a wood board, though I'm told it's perfectly all right on a fire-proof glass dish, cover quickly with the beaten egg whites and put in a hot oven (350°) just long enough to color the rough meringue. Cut through the meringue with a sharp knife to carve the melon.

Alcoholic fruit can be bought in bottles, but better do it yourself. To make fruits in rum, heat rum till you smell the alcohol, or to 160° if you use a thermometer. Dissolve some powdered sugar in it and add the fruits. The amount of rum I must leave to you, and the amount of sugar depends on the rum and the tartness of the fruit you choose. Reheat the mixture, but not higher than before, and put it in a glass jar and cover it. The longer you leave the fruits in the rum the better. Three days is not too long.

With rum in mind we had better have a dish invented by the Italians, also grand for a party sweet. If you like a French Baba au rhum, as who does not, you should love this. It doesn't demand a wildly expensive rum either. The sort they pour so recklessly over your little round Baba with its custard centre in any decent patisserie in France will do quite well. Save the Bacardi for serious drinking if you must drink.

Rum Cake Meringued

Make a plain layer cake batter and cook it in two square tins to make rather thin cakes. Do not let them over cook—the fault with most layer cakes, by the by.

Royal Visit Photo Contest Rules

A NATIONAL prize of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and three regional prizes of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given by SATURDAY NIGHT for the best photographs submitted by amateur photographers in Canada, in accordance with the following regulations:

(1) This Competition is known as the Royal Visit Photograph Competition, and all photographs accepted for entry must have for subject something definitely related to the visit to Canada of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

(2) The winners of these prizes, and of any additional prizes that may be offered, and all recipients of Honorable Mention, will deliver to SATURDAY NIGHT the negatives of the prize-winning and mention-winning pictures, and these negatives and the copyright thereof shall become the property of SATURDAY NIGHT, on the condition that SATURDAY NIGHT shall make one *de luxe* print of each such negative to be included in an Album to be presented to Their Majesties (subject to their gracious consent) as a tribute and memorial of their visit from the amateur photographers of the Dominion.

(3) Negatives are not to be sent in until notification is received from SATURDAY NIGHT that they are desired. The Competition will be judged in the first instance from prints, which may be contact or enlargement, but must be made from unretouched negatives and must be without any art work, coloring or other manipulation. The exposure, but not necessarily the development or printing, must be the work of the competitor.

(4) Each print submitted for entry must be accompanied by a coupon clipped from SATURDAY NIGHT and filled in with all the requisite details. Publication of these coupons will commence in the last issue of April.

(5) Prints may be of any size and on any paper, and mounted or unmounted. Nothing should be written upon them, except that when several prints and their accompanying coupons are sent together, an identifying number may be placed on each.

(6) Prints entered in this Competition cannot be returned, and no correspondence can be entered into concerning them.

(7) The final judgment, both as to prizes and as to availability for the Album, will be made from uniform prints made by SATURDAY NIGHT, without retouching, from the negatives supplied at the request of the Editor by competitors whose prints have been selected. Request for a negative does not necessarily imply acceptance for the Album, as in a few instances it may be found that the negative is less suitable than the judges have supposed from the preliminary print; but in these cases the negatives will be returned.

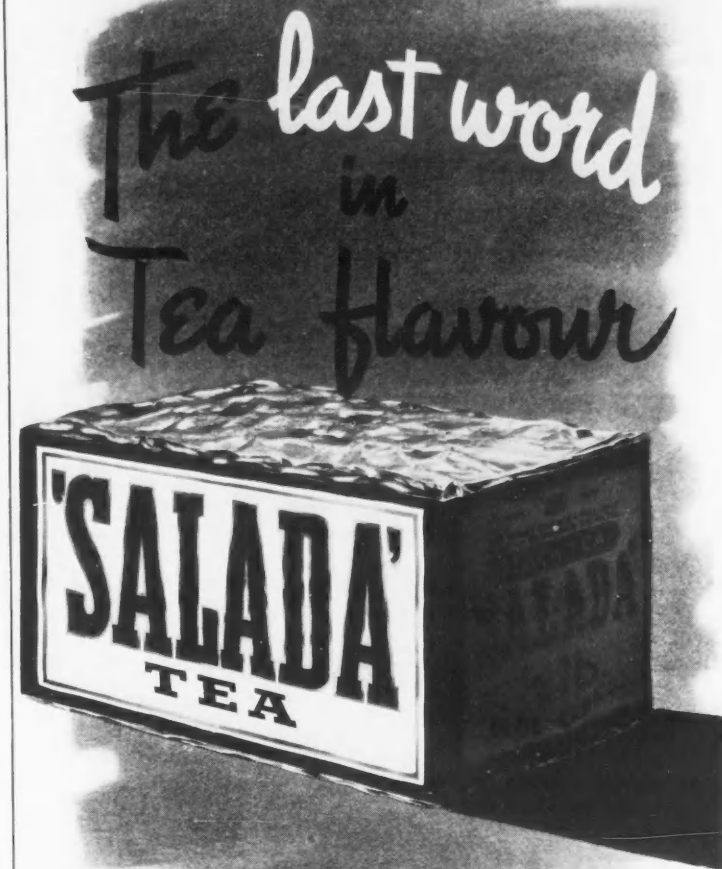
(8) The number of prints to be accepted for the Album is entirely at the discretion of SATURDAY NIGHT, and will depend largely upon the quality of the entries. It is hoped that at least one hundred, and possibly as many as two hundred, pictures will be found suitable.

(9) The Editor will be assisted by a small board of judges whose names will be announced shortly. The pictures will be ranked in accordance with one consideration only, namely the amount of interest which each may be expected to have for Their Majesties. Human interest, and in particular a specific Canadian quality, are of first importance. Photographic technique is a very minor matter.

(10) Region No. 1 is the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Region No. 2 is Ontario. Region No. 3 is the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

(11) The following are not eligible: Persons who at any time between April 1, 1939, and the sending in of their entry have been engaged in photography as a means of livelihood; Persons in the employ of the Consolidated Press and members of their families; Persons officially attached to the Royal party during any part of their Canadian tour.

(12) Entries must reach the Photograph Competition Department at the office of SATURDAY NIGHT by 6 p.m. on Friday, June 30.



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HIMMEL! IS THAT ME?

THE BACK PAGE

The Human Equation

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

LITTLE Trevor Snell is a pupil at the St. Minerva Nursery School, an institution run on very advanced educational lines. "Everything is on a sound scientific basis," Mrs. Snell explained to me. "The children are allowed to discover and develop their own talents. Of course they are under observation all the time, that's the whole idea of the school. Only they don't know it."

"I bet Trevor knows it," Mr. Snell said. "You can't put anything over on that kid."

The children at St. Minerva's it seems, are turned loose in a large enclosure equipped with educational playthings and the observers, taking up secret positions, note down by number each child's characteristics.

"Like one, two, three, four, five, for instance would be Co-operative-ness, Initiative, Sociability, Anti-Sociability, Aggressiveness, etc., etc.," Mrs. Snell explained. "Then afterwards the observers work out each child's personal Equation on a sort of adding machine."

"One thing, Trevor has plenty of initiative," Mr. Snell said. "He took

the telephone to pieces the other day."

"Broke it to pieces you mean," Mrs. Snell said.

"Well same thing," Mr. Snell said, and added that the man from the Telephone Company was mad as hell. "Archie!" Mrs. Snell said. The Snell conversation has been greatly modified since they became parents but Mr. Snell still breaks out occasionally in the evening when Trevor is safe in bed.

Mrs. Snell went on, "And once a year they hold Intelligence Tests and take the children's I.Q.s. The tests come at the end of the Easter term. Then all they have to do is work out the Intelligence Quotient with the Personality Equation."

TREVOR it seemed had been equated but not yet tested. When I next saw the Snells however, Trevor had had his Intelligence Quotient taken and his parents were elated but modest. The Intelligence Test system, Mr. Snell pointed out, was far sounder than the old-fashioned method of examinations and reports. "Often when a kid didn't like his teacher he couldn't do himself justice," he said, "but this I.Q. business is absolutely scientific and fool-proof. They get the kids down cold."

The Snells were actually a little vague about Intelligence Quotients.

THE BACK PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

Like most unscientific people they are profoundly impressed by Science and they accept its terms with the mixture of incomprehension and mystic faith that their parents reserved for articles of the Creed. So when Trevor reported with an Intelligence Quotient of 98, they were both satisfied and a little awed. Ninety-eight sounded, reasonably enough, like a sensational showing, just two marks off a perfect score.

"The kid certainly cleaned up," Mr. Snell said.

"Listen to him," said Mrs. Snell. "I try to tell him Trevor's just a bright normal boy but he insists on being the father of a genius."

MR. and Mrs. Drake dropped in a little later that evening. The Snells and the Drakes are great friends. Mr. Drake and Mrs. Snell are both in the same business. Mrs. Snell and Mrs. Drake belong to the same Garden Club. But the great bond is St. Minerva's School. The Drakes had obviously come to discuss Intelligence Quotients but they skirted the subject cautiously for a while. Mr. Snell and Mr. Drake went over the Rome-Berlin Axis. Mrs. Snell said what she would like to do to Hitler, and Mrs. Drake said she would like to do the same, only worse, to Mussolini. There was a short pause, then Mrs. Drake said, "I hear they finished the Intelligence Tests at St. Minerva's today. Did Trevor have his?"

Mrs. Snell nodded. "We think he did very well," she said conservatively. "I suppose Rosemary swept everything before her."

"Oh I wouldn't say that exactly," Mrs. Drake said eagerly, and added after a thoughtful pause, "You know I'm not sure it's so very desirable to have a child in the genius class. Maybe it's better for children not to advance too quickly."

Mrs. Snell said she was probably right. "In any case I don't think you have any reason to worry about Rosemary. She's a very bright normal little girl."

"Oh I'm not exactly worrying," Mrs. Drake said brightly. "I'm just sort of scared... Rosemary's I.Q. was 145."

"One hundred and forty-five!" Mr. and Mrs. Snell said together. There was a rather stupefied silence, then Mrs. Drake said modestly, "Of course that isn't absolutely tops. I believe Shirley Temple is 160."

"Shirley Temple!" Mr. Snell said violently. "That little—"

"Archie!" Mrs. Snell said. Mr. Snell subsided. Mrs. Drake looked from one to the other, then she said gaily, "I suppose Trevor was way up in the hundreds too."

"Trevor happens to be just a normal—" Mr. Snell was beginning, when Mrs. Snell cut in swiftly. "Of course Trevor can't compete with Rosemary." She looked first at Mr. Snell, then at me. Then she said defiantly, "Trevor's I.Q. is only 135."

"But 135 is wonderful!" Mrs. Drake said. "I think you're to be congratulated." And she added kindly, "In any case it doesn't really mean so much. Girls are always more precocious than boys."

THE Snells are now thinking of withdrawing Trevor from St. Minerva's. Mr. Snell says he thinks the school is faddy. You can't measure intelligence anyway, end to end, as though it were yards. Intelligence goes in all directions. A kid can be bright in some ways and definitely dumb in others. And anyway kids are kids and not mathematical equations.

Mrs. Snell explained all this to me later. She is rather embittered by the St. Minerva method of grouping the children by their intelligence quotients and sending the upper-bracket group to browse among the intellectual weeklies while the lower brackets engage in simple handicrafts. She says it makes for snobbery. As for Trevor he is happily afloat somewhere in between the two groups and is quite satisfied with St. Minerva's. The children it seems have their own simple nomenclature for the St. Minerva classifications. They call the retarded group the Dummies and the advanced group the Sissies. Trevor says he'd rather be in the Dummy group. They have more fun.

Back Talk

Dear Hal [Frank]:

Pardon the familiar address, but you are an old friend via SATURDAY NIGHT. Your squib, "The Snob," [The Back Page, April 29] is good, but even *morons* now can say and ask for "Sulfanilamide." Why, man, it is five years old! An ancient!

Let's go modern, streamlined, '39 model!

PNEUMONIC'S PRAYER

None of your cupping, no vaccine, Avast your tents *cum* oxygen, Depart, dispensers of blood letting. No rabbit serum am I getting. Rush in your Sulphanil Pyrene!

PAUL FREEMAN (M.D.)
Springfield, Ontario.

After-Dinner Speaking

BY T. H. INKSTER

IT started back beyond the ken of man. Then after-dinner speaking Was by the chieftain of the clan. Now every toad is squeaking In Cairo—Rome—Peking.

The crier and the caliph Had news or wisdom to bestow. Now the butcher and the bailiff Sound off at every show, And tell what we already know.

What was just a whisper has become a roar, A spark that set the world aflame. They're speaking long in Hollywood and out in Singapore.

From Sydney to Southampton it's the same As men, and women too, get in the game.

There should be a curfew law For after-dinner speilers. Our nerves and tempers now are raw From listening to world healers, Peace and war revealers—and New Dealers.

They're upsetting the happy Eskimo, Speeches make the jungle ring. If from Baltimore to Borneo We could end to end these speakers string— It would be a Good Thing.

The World's Fare at Eaton's



WITH LOVE

If you're one of these thoughtless children you'll thank us no end for reminding you that Sunday is Mother's Day—and suggesting a few well-selected books. If she takes her reading in brief snatches, Edna Jacques poems "Beside Still Waters" (\$1.00); and "McConachie & J.M.B." Speeches by J. M. Barrie (\$2.50), will give her many a pleasant moment. If she likes biography, Edna Ferber's "A Peculiar Treasure" (\$3.50) is new and exciting. And among new novels, there's "They Wanted to Live" by Cecil Roberts who wrote "Victoria 430", and "The Patriot" by Pearl S. Buck just off the press. (\$2.50). Eaton's Main Floor, also obtainable at EATON'S-College Street.



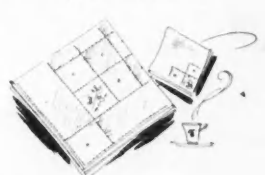
AND KISSES

For mothers with a sweet tooth, we can think of no greater filial devotion than a gift of Eaton's Cottage Sweets, in our regal Mother's Day package—royal blue and gold colour, pale blue and silver colour or pink and gold colour. And the contents are rich as the package—fresh, delicious chocolates—made right in our own Candy Kitchens, in a score of tempting varieties. 1 1/4 lb. box, \$1.00. On EATON'S Main Floor, Centre.



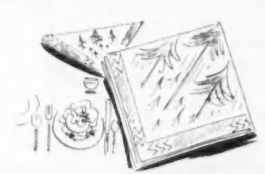
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Now that you've set your vacation, it's time to choose your luggage. You can set out like an Alger boy, with a carpet bag—but you'll be happier with one of our 4-Way Travel Cases. They're built for plane, car, Pullman or boat—designed to pack 3 men's suits, or 8 women's dresses—with ample space for accessories. Strong and light. In black simulated leather with cowhide bindings. 29" long, 9" deep. \$18.50. Other Models from \$12.95 to \$42.50. On EATON'S Fifth Floor, Centre.



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For the bride-elect who hopes he'll smile at breakfast and be brightly admiring at lunch—we suggest a table set with these bright linens. They're hand-blocked with improbable daisies or Christmas trees—in clear bold green, cherry-red, blue, or buttercup yellow. On natural, fine creamy ground. 45" cloth and 4 napkins, \$2.98. 54" cloth and 6 napkins, \$3.95. EATON'S Second Floor.

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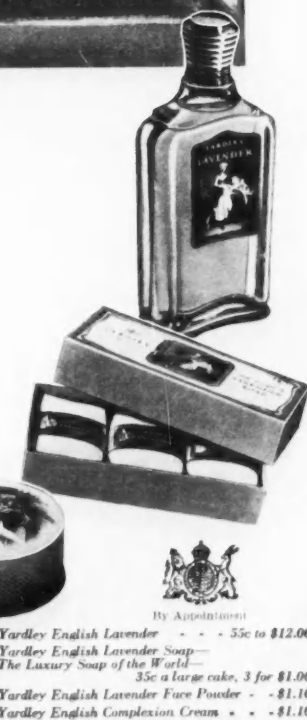
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